The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s. 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXII. | MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1847. | No. 3148. | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch, for each insertion

FOR THE HUNTER RIVER.

THE fine fast-sailing regular trader *YOUNG QUEEN*, is now ready to receive freight for the above place, and will sail positively on Tuesday next.

For freight, &c., apply to the Captain on board, at Brodie and Craig's Wharf, bottom of Sussex-street; or to

SAMUEL FOLK,
9881 564, George-street.

FOR THE PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.

THE SCHOONER *ENTERPRISE*, William Sullivan, master, will positively leave for the Pelican Tree, Richmond River, on Thursday morning next. For freight or passage apply at the Office of Mr. CLARK IRVING, 356, Pitt-street; or to the Captain, on board.
9849

FOR MORETON BAY,
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE FINE A1 CUTTER *James and Amelia*, Mowbray Meggett, master, will sail on Wednesday morning Has room for a few tons of goods, for which immediate application is necessary to

R. T. FORD,
9687 8, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

THE FINE SCHOONER *CHEERFUL*, Captain Jones, loading at the old Queen's Wharf, sails in all this month. For freight or passage apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9838 Packet Office, 681, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,

THE FINE SCHOONER *WANDERER*, 120 tons, Captain Croston, will receive cargo at Campbell's Wharf this morning, Monday, and will sail on Wednesday next. She has room for about thirty tons of goods only.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Campbell's Wharf.
June 21. 9781

FOR HONGKONG,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 23RD INSTANT

THE *WIGRAMS*. For light freight or passage apply to W. PARFITT, Commander; or, to

9843 R. GILL AND CO.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
FOR LONDON,
POST OFFICE PACKET FOR JULY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque *UNION*, 827 tons register, Mark Todd, commander.

Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply on board; or, to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
June 10. 9850

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class SHIP *THOMAS ARBUTHNOT*, 621 tons register, John Thomson, H.C.S., commander.

The cabin accommodations of this vessel are very superior.

For freight or passage apply to

9843 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing A1 new barque *ANN BATES*, 367 tons register, Peter Slaughter, Commander, having the greater part of her dead weight on board, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
9448 Spring-street.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

THE LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, 548, LEINSTER MARINE LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, 266, AND THE AUSTRALIAN LODGE OF HARMONY,

WILL commemorate the above Festival by dining together at the Lodge Room of the Lodge of Australia, 548, Brother Elliott's, Saracen's Head Inn, Sussex-street, on Thursday, 24th instant.

Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

Tickets to be had of the undermentioned Stewards, namely:—

Brothers { John Emanuel, Rob. White Moore, Thomas W. Smith, John Perry, Thos. F. M'Donell, George Talbot, John Bramwell
Brothers { Dr. John Aitkin, I. O. Glanham, Alexander Gray, Wm. Wilmington, Jacob Isaacs, P. J. Cohen, John Barnett

and of Brother J. E. Elliott, at the Lodge Room.

THOMAS FREDERICK M'DONELL,
9641 Secretary.

FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

ILLAWARRA LODGE OF UNANIMITY AND CONCORD.

THE Masonic Brethren are particularly requested to attend at the "Illawarra Hotel," Dapto, on Thursday, the 24th instant, when the above Lodge will be opened at high twelve, according to ancient custom.

The Festival will be celebrated by a dinner at the Hotel, at five o'clock P.M., to which visiting brethren and strangers are most respectfully invited.

Tickets can be obtained of the following Brethren, viz.:—

Stephen Addison, Esq., J.P., Peterborough.
Robert Menzies, Esq., J.P., Jamberoo.
William Way, Esq., Dapto.
Captain William Sheaffe, ditto.
John Wild, Esq., M.L.C., Picton.
Charles Newnham, Esq., Woodstock Brewery.
And at Brother George Brown's, Illawarra Hotel, Dapto.

By order of the W. M.,
GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN,
Acting Secretary.
Dapto, June 15. 9619

LODGE OF AUSTRALIA, 548.
FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

THE Officers and Members of the above Lodge will meet at the Lodge Room, Brother Elliott's, Saracen's Head Inn, Sussex-street, at high twelve, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, when the Lodge will be opened according to pristine custom.

THOMAS FRED. M'DONELL,
9836 Secretary.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Sydney Choral Society, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 22nd instant, at half-past six o'clock, at the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street.

GEORGE R. HIRST,
9839 Hon. Sec.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly Dividend of three per cent. declared on the shares of this Bank, at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors, held in London on the 25th January last, will be payable to the Colonial Shareholders, on and after Monday, the 21st instant.

J. C. M'LAREN,
Inspector.
June 18. 9777

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, at one o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th instant; also, to elect two Directors in the room of John Gilchrist, Esq., and Hutchinson H. Browne, Esq., who have resigned; and to determine upon any other matters of general interest to the Company.

Candidates for the office of Directors, are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Board previous to the day of election.

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.
Sydney, June 17, 1847. 9684

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Bills not having more than six months to run, will be received at this office for discount, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval every Wednesday.

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.
Office, George-street, Sydney, May 27. 8472

MARINE ASSURANCES.

THE undersigned will procure and deliver policies on Ships and Merchandise, underwritten by parties of undeniable responsibility, at the shortest notice.

J. B. METCALFE,
Ship and Insurance Broker,
7472 Macquarie-place.

PAINLESS TOOTH DRAWING.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Examined Surgeon Dentist, having the most complete apparatus in the colony for *inhaling* the *Sulphuric Ether*, begs most respectfully to inform the public of New South Wales, that he continues with success to extract teeth and the most difficult stumps without pain to the patient. The *faculty* and others are invited to view the simple but perfect apparatus. Mr. Emanuel continues to preserve teeth from *decay*, also to supply artificial teeth, from one to a complete *set*, having a large collection of *mineral* teeth of all colours. The mineral being composed of indestructible fossils, never change their colour or become *offensive* to the wearer. Mr. E. cautions the public generally to observe that artificial teeth made of any other material, such as bone or natural teeth, break and *decompose*. Charges strictly moderate. Specific for the *tooth ache*—The most valuable remedy ever discovered in this colony for the *tooth ache* is undoubtedly this tincture, prepared solely by Mr. J. Emanuel, No. 345, Castlereagh-street North. It is sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. per bottle; large size bottles for families residing in the interior five shillings per bottle. It is only necessary to apply one drop of this tincture on a small piece of prepared wool, into the cavity of the affected tooth, and the pain will be instantly removed. Mr. E.'s cement for stopping decayed teeth, the properties of which are only known to himself: it prevents pain if stopped in time, and answers when any other kind of stopping has failed, such as gold leaf, &c.; children's teeth particularly attended to, and malformation of the mouth prevented. Soothing syrup for infants teething: one or two drops rubbed well on the gums with the finger, will relieve the irritation consequently arising from first dentition: sold in bottles at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Mr. Emanuel's diploma, received from the Medical Board of the Hague, in the year 1836, authorising him to practise as Surgeon Dentist, also his specimens of artificial mineral teeth, mounted in *pure gold*, can be seen daily. All consultations free of charge. *French tooth brushes* of a very superior description.

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

☞ Observe the address—No. 345, Castlereagh-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street, Sydney. 9763

RYPOPHAGON!!

JUST RECEIVED, a supply of the Genuine RYPOPHAGON, or Super-essential SHAVING SOAP.

Hannay and Co.'s Celebrated Essence of ROXDELETIA, an inestimable Perfume for the Toilet or Handkerchief.

NEREZZA—the *Parisian Dye* for turning GREY or RED hair to BLACK or BROWN

MECHI'S Razor Strops and Paste

Superior TOOTH BRUSHES, &c., &c.

A. FOSS,
9771 313, Pitt-street.

May be had at MRS. A. SPEIRS', Millinery, Straw, and Tuscan Depôt, No. 493, George-street, three doors from Hunter-street:

STEADMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for children cutting their teeth, in packets, 1s. 6d. each.

BURROW'S HOOPING COUGH SYRUP, price 2s. per bottle

DAWSON'S WORM POWDERS, 1s 6d. per packet

DUPUYTREN'S OIL FOR THE HAIR, in bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

A Milliner and Dressmaker wanted. 6732

JUST PUBLISHED,

EXERCISES AND STUDIES
FOR THE
PIANOFORTE,
selected, arranged, and fingered expressly for the use of her pupils, by
MRS. SMYTH.

To be had at her residence, Wyatt's Cottages, Hyde Park, four doors beyond Lyons-terrace. 9565

FINE TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.
THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

A HANDSOME and fine toned cottage Pianoforte, by Tomkisson, on sale at the rooms of the undersigned. Application to be made this day, Monday.

T. S. MORT,
9878 Auctioneer and Broker.

FOR SALE,
AT THE SHOW ROOMS OF
THOMAS WOOLLEY,
432, GEORGE-STREET,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and elegant

FENDERS,

For drawing, dining, and bed rooms, in the following varieties—
Polished steel, with ormolu and bronzed ornaments
Plain steel with and without supports
Bronzed without any steel
Black cast iron ditto ditto with and without supports
Green brass mounted, nursery guards
Small fire guards for the stoves
With a variety of fire irons to match each
Fire dogs, iron pan scrapers
Bronzed tea and coffee urns and Gordon kettles
Bronzed chamber and table candlesticks
With a large variety of goods per all the late shipments, which will appear in future advertisements, being now unpacked and arranged for inspection and sale. 9713

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, EX "DYSON," AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c., viz.:—

CITRATE of IRON with QUININE. Prepared Tests, JAMES'S FEVER POWDERS, in 1 oz. bottles, Strong Acetic Acid, JAMES'S HORSE BLISTER OINTMENT, BUTYR ANTIMONY, Powdered Spanish Fly, STRYCHNIA, in Crystal, Preston Salts, HOOPER'S, HUNT'S, COCKLE'S, and POWELL'S PILLS, BRATSON'S LOTION for Ringworm, Best Flake Manna, MUSK in grain, ESSENCE MUSK, Beaufoy's Chloride of LIME, and Chloride of Soda, OTTO of ROSE, Carmine, Powdered Orris Root, LUNAR CAUSTIC, Sarsaparilla Root, Compound Extract Colocynth, Barbadoes, Cape, and Socotrine Aloes, ESSENCES of LEMON and BERGAMOTTE, Honey Soap, BEST FLAKE MANNA, Æther, TURKEY SPONGE of FINEST QUALITY, HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA, Violet Powder, Concentrated Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, COMPOUND EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA, Clayton's Imperial Bears' Marrow, Genuine Bears' Grease, Apothecaries' Scales and Weights, Wedgwood Mortars, Enema Apparatus, TAPIOCA, SAGO, a great variety of MEDICINAL HERBS and ESSENTIAL OILS, Rochelle Salts, Tartaric Acid and Carbonate of Soda, FINEST CUT ISINGLASS, Nipple Shields and Glasses, Elastic Gum Catheters, SAL VOLATILE, WAX VESTAS, Gold Beaters' Skin, LENITIVE ELECTUARY, EDE'S HEDYOSMIA, an assortment of Perfumery, with a variety of other articles.

C. M. PENNY,
Wholesale and Retail Chemist, &c.,
558, George-street.
FINE HEALTHY LEECHES. 9786

NOTICE.—Macquarie Plains' Boiling down Establishment is now open for the reception of Stock, on the following terms—viz.:

For Horned Cattle, 8s. per head or the hide in lieu
Sheep, 7d. each.

Casks will be supplied at the Bathurst price. 9379

STEAM BOILING DOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
KANGAROO POINT, M'QUARTON BAY.

TO PROPRIETORS OF STOCK.

MR. R. J. SMITH having become the purchaser of the Kangaroo Point Boiling-down Establishment, parties having stock to boil down, or otherwise dispose of, may make their arrangement on application to Mr. Smith, on the premises; or to the undersigned, in Sydney.

THOMAS S. MORT,
Auctioneer and Broker.
Sydney, March 22. 4713

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS IN THE MORETON BAY DISTRICT.

MR. R. J. SMITH, of the Steam Boiling Down Establishment, Kangaroo Point, begs to inform the settlers in the above district, that he has accepted Thomas Barker and Co.'s agency for the sale of their flour.

A large stock of flour being always on hand at the above establishment, settlers, and storekeepers may always depend upon being supplied with all qualities at the lowest market rates.

Kangaroo Point, March 27. 5068

STEAM BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT:
KNOWN AS ARMSTRONG'S,
(ONE MILE FROM SYDNEY.)

LIBERAL Cash Advances will be made upon stock intended for boiling down at this establishment.

Attached are 500 acres of paddocks, with abundance of feed, where stock may remain free of charge until they are boiled down or sold.

M. E. MURNIN,
6344 Queen's-place.

BATHURST
BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that the above establishment is now ready to receive Cattle and Sheep to boil down. The greatest care and attention may be relied upon. The whole being under the superintendence of an experienced person.

The following will be the price charged:—
For Cattle, five shillings per head, or the hide
For Sheep, 6d. per head.
Casks supplied at Bathurst price.

JOSEPH SIMMONS.

N. B.—The highest price given for Tallow and Hides at the above Establishment. 9822

FRENCH SHOES.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of Ladies' French satin shoes; also, ladies' colonial-made bronze kid dancing shoes, equal in neatness, and superior in durability, to any in the colony.

On sale by

JOSEPH VICKERY,
Adelaide House,
367, George-street,
9746 Exactly opposite the Market Fountain.

266, PITT-STREET.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON have just opened a splendid assortment of Brussels, Kidderminster, Imperial, Venetian, and 6-4 Grecian carpets; also 23 inch Brussels and Venetian stair carpet, 3-4 and 4-4 white furniture dimities, china furnitures, coloured worsted damasks and watered moreens, with fringes to match; green gothic and white window hollands, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 oil cloth for tables, with a variety of medallion oil cloth covers, with table mats to match.

266, Pitt-street. 9484

NEW AMERICAN GOODS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Painted tubs, in nests of six, the only ones in Sydney
Painted buckets, painted chairs
Superb painted cane-seated chairs
Superior rocking chairs
Brass clocks and carpet brooms
Children's chairs, from 3s. 6d., verandah chairs
Wood and cocoanut dippers and barrel covers
A large assortment of cheap glassware
A superior lot of China matting, from 1s. 3d. per yard
A large assortment of bronze fenders and fire irons, cheap
The usual assortment of furniture, cheap
With a quantity of other useful articles cheap

THOMAS BIRKINSHAW,
Late William Hebblewhite,
577, Lower George-street,
9827 Opposite the *Herald* Office.

CS. HAIGH respectfully informs the public that his premises will be closed on Tuesday, June 22nd, for the purpose of taking stock, and will be re-opened on *the following Saturday*.

Albion House, 267, Pitt-street.
June 16. 9816

FANCY BALL.

A SUPERB GRECIAN DRESS will be RAFFLED, at Mr. Aldis's, on Tuesday, (To-morrow,) the 22nd instant, at 12 A.M.

Burlington House, Hunter-street. 9829

MAYOR'S BALL.
FANCY GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen intending to visit the Mayor's Fancy Dress Ball, that he has a variety of rich and choice materials in all colours, for the purpose of making dresses suitable for the occasion, and as it is his intention of selling off the whole of his Fancy Stock at a great sacrifice, the public will do well to take advantage of the present opportunity.

Among the stock are some few matters not to be procured at any other establishment, viz.:—

6-4, 5-4, and 6-4 rich white and black blondes for dresses
Rich broad blonde laces to match
Rich sprig book muslin dresses
Ditto lace ditto
India silk and tartan
Embroidered gold insertions
Gold lace and cords in all widths
Silver and gold cords and tassels
Silver and gold head dresses
Bracelets to match
Rich plain satins in all colours, suitable for evening dresses or trimmings
Rich tartan and black silk velvets
Rich embossed and figured silk velvet ribbons
A choice variety of feathers and flowers
Blonde gauze and white satin scarfs
Areophane crapes, in all rich colours
Gents' white and black silk socks
Ladies' white silk hose, plain and richly embroidered
With an endless variety of other fancy matters too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

A general assortment of rich white crape shawls, &c., &c.; but I. L.'s stock is too well known to the ladies of Sydney to require any lengthy comment, and which he is determined to sell at such prices as to defy competition.

ISAAC LEVEY,
Australian Wholesale and Retail Drapery and Mercery Warehouse, 532, George-street, Sydney.

N. B.—No business transacted on Saturdays. 9613

FOR THE MAYOR'S BALL.
AN ORIGINAL MANDARIN DRESS.

PRICE AND FAVENC beg to announce that they have for sale a real Mandarin Dress complete, which can be seen at their establishment—its first cost in China was

Thirty Guineas,

but they are happy to state that they can offer it at the reduced price of

Ten Guineas.

Price and Favenc have also a variety of ornamental goods in gold and silver, at very moderate prices; being determined to clear the whole of these goods by the present opportunity.

Gold and silver scarfs
" " lace
Coronets, head dresses
Studs, girdles, fringes
Mixed gimps in gold and green
" " silver and blue, &c., &c.

259, and 261, Pitt-street.
June 19. 9795

GLOVES.—Ladies' white Kid Gloves, and Gentlemen's ditto, and straw, to be had of the best quality, at

JAMES MELVILLE'S,
9826 Corner of Pitt and Market-streets.

FRENCH HAT MANUFACTORY,
77, MARKET-STREET.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of Ventilated French Hats, which has been increased by a first-rate description, (ex *Prince of Wales*), of the most fashionable shapes and the very finest quality.

Also, to an entirely new description of boys' hats, of the same shape and quality as worn by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred.

Ladies' riding hats, livery hats, gold and Commissariat lace, cockading, &c. 9778

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.—MR. J. SLY, cabinet manufacturer, Pitt-street, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, in consequence of intended alterations, he will commence selling off his extensive and superior manufactured stock of Furniture at cost prices.

J. S. confidently appeals to those friends who have so long and liberally supported him, to speak as to the quality of the articles he has invariably manufactured, and he assures them that his present stock has been got up with the same care and attention.

To parties furnishing or persons shipping to the neighbouring colonies, this will afford a rare opportunity, and he therefore respectfully solicits a trial.

Wanted, a French Polisher. 9507

IRON BEDSTEADS.

THE undersigned still continues to manufacture iron bedsteads, of the best quality, which he is selling at very moderate prices; single and double four-post half-tester, stretchers, and children's cots, always on hand.

Palliasses and mattresses supplied at the lowest prices.

R. NOTT,
9582 527, George-street.

PATENT WROUGHT IRON TUBES FOR GAS AND STEAM RAILWAY.

JOHN RUSSELL AND CO., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, and 69, Upper Thames-street, London, Manufacturers of Patent Iron Tube for Gas, Steam, and Water, and Lapwelded Tubes for Locomotive and Marine Boilers, beg to state that they are ready to ship, to order, such quantities of their manufacture as may be required, by forwarding with the orders, bills payable in England, or a reference in the said country. They also supply Gasometers, Gasmeters, and all gas requisites. The prices will be charged according to those current at the time of receipt of the order in England.

The long standing of the above named firm, being the oldest in England, is sufficient guarantee for the quality of their manufacture and equitable system of dealing. 9779

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—

60 tons yellow grocers' sugar
Manila coffee, in small mats
A few cases of No. 4 superior cigars, in boxes and half-boxes
Black pepper
Manila wool-lashing

ALSO,

At greatly reduced prices, to close accounts, the following Teas, per *Sarah*, *Nimrod*, and *Centaur*:—

Gunpowder
Imperial
Young hyson
Twankay
Souchong
Congou
Pekoe flavoured souchong
Hyson Pekoe
Chulan Pekoe

AND

A few bags of finest Black Tea, imported expressly for families' use, by the *Centaur*.

HENRY MOORE.
North Kent-street, June 17. 9706

BRAZIER'S COPPER.

THE undersigned having purchased the whole of the Brazier's Copper now in the market, is prepared to offer the same for sale at the lowest remunerating rate; the assortment includes all sizes (from 8 lbs. to 30 lbs. each plate) spelter, solder, copper rivets, &c., &c., always on hand.

N.B.—Brewer's boilers, washing coppers, and stills made of the best materials, and in a workman-like manner.

W. ADNUM,
Coppersmith, &c., &c.,
9846 564, George-street.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND LANDLORDS.

ON view at the Stores of the undersigned, No. 30, King-street:—

1 Large assortment of black and bright full register stoves
French hall ditto ditto
Kinnaird ditto ditto, with bronzed ornaments
Handsome gothic half register stoves
" modern massive castings ditto ditto
Recessed elliptic stoves
Kent or colony grates, with trivets
Fire dogs in great variety
Improved cottage ranges, with ovens and boilers
Cottage ranges, with ovens only
Dublin ovens and sham ranges, from 30 inches to 60
Flats skeleton ranges
Cabin and hot air stoves
Hatters' and laundry ditto
Hot plates, &c., &c., with fenders and fire-irons to match each.

THOMAS WOOLLEY.
June 16. 9715

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, &c.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned—

9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Witney Blankets
Ditto heavy York ditto
Ditto bleached cotton rugs
Flushing clothing
Pilot and shepherds' coats
Moleskin trousers and jackets
Serge, regatta, and striped cotton shirts
Grey calico, cotton checks
Colonial tweed, &c.

ALSO,

Woodhouse's Marsala, in quarter-casks
Fine Congou, 100 chests
FFF gunpowder, 20 kegs
White lead, 75 kegs
Whiting, turpentine, raw oil
Bath bricks, stone blue
Muscatel raisins, &c., &c.

JOHN KEELE,
9274 490, George-street.

ON SALE,

AT the STORES of the Undersigned—

Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Sewing twine
Roping ditto
Bleached canvas
Unbleached ditto
Tarpaulin ditto
Europe rope
Hemp sacks
Osnaburgs

6671 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

25,000 FEET White Pine Boards
100 Barrels rosin
175 Boxes Sperm Candles, "Rodman" brand
50 Casks Vinegar.

For sale by

S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
9747 Macquarie-place.

SAIL CLOTH.

ENDERBY'S best half-bleached Canvas, Seaming and Roping Twine, on Sale by

T. AGARS,
9723 Kent-street North.

OIL CASKS.

250 TUNS superior Oil Casks, on sale, ex *Thomas Arbuthnot*. Apply to

9841 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

SICILY WHITE WINE.

A VERY superior sample, equal to Sherry Wine, in convenient packages, on sale at the Rooms of the undersigned.

T. S. MORT,
9880 Auctioneer and Broker.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND BACON.

E. AND D. M'ENCROE have just received and on sale about one ton each of the above articles, of as good quality and in as prime condition as any ever received in Sydney, at a reduction of nearly 20 per cent. on former prices, at their Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Provision Stores, 321, George-street.

June 19. 9863

SPRINGERS.—For Sale, at LITTLEHAM, South Creek, springers and cows heavy in calf, well bred, *and warranted to milk without baiting up*. They are in *excellent* condition Apply either at Littleham, or 366, Castlereagh-street North, Sydney. 9832

SPLIT PEAS, for sale by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
9759 Queen-street.

RANKEN'S CHEESE, &c.

A VERY superior lot of Ranken's Cheese, is always to be procured at the stores of the undersigned, with tongues, hams, beef hams, 2½d. per lb. by the cwt., mutton hams at 10s. per dozen.

ALSO,

A few kegs of excellent butter, Liverpool salt, coils of Coir rope, congou teas, sugar, Boydell's best tobacco, 6d. per lb. by the keg, vinegar 2s. per gallon, Hobart Town jams of every sort and of the very best description, sherry and red wines in quarter casks, &c.

WILLIAM WILLMINGTON,
Sussex-street.
June 17. 9692

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, with immediate possession, a substantial stone residence, situate on the Lower South Head Road, within twenty minutes' drive of Sydney, and about three-quarters of an hour's walk, with about three and a half acres of land fenced in. The house commands an extensive view of the harbour, and consists of a verandah dining-room 24 feet by 18, drawing-room 24 feet by 18, a very good butler's pantry, three good bedrooms, two excellent attics, a nursery or servants' dining-room, kitchen, stabling for eight horses, harness-room, under-ground cellar, and well of good water.

For permission to view and particulars apply to Mr. P. LONG, solicitor, Pitt-street. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, the remainder in approved bills. 9510

FOR SALE, by private contract, five residences in Upper Pitt-street, rental £35 per annum each and all in the occupation of respectable tenants. These residences have not only an extensive back ground for vegetable gardens, but have an extent of thirty-five feet frontage, so that the front rooms are fourteen feet square, entrance hall, and the back rooms twelve feet; there are two excellent attics, with servants' rooms, and a well of water. A portion of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage, and remainder by approved bills. For further particulars apply to Mr. P. LONG, Pitt-street. 9511

FOR SALE.—The superior coach *Defiance*, with or without two horses and harness. This coach carries thirteen passengers comfortably.

Terms cash, or an approved bill at three months.

For further particulars enquire at the Coach Office, Royal Hotel.

JAMES RICHARDS.
June 16. 9620

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
8958 Harrington-street, Church Hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of washed and unwashed Wool and Sheepskins, or will make advances on Wool consigned to his friends in London.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
10603 Sussex-street.

THE undersigned will be a purchaser of wool during the present season, and will continue to make advances on wool and other produce consigned for sale, as usual, to his friends in London, Messrs. Ellice, Kinnear, and Co.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS.
Wharf, Darling Harbour. 6185

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO. will advance on wool consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co., or will purchase for cash 225

MONEY TO LEND.—Money ready to lend, either in large or small sums, upon house, landed, or other property, or upon approved personal security, to avoid the expense of a mortgage. Bills and promissory notes cashed as usual on moderate terms. Apply to CHARLES MARSH, Agent and Broker, No. 139, King-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 9824

MR. JAMES ARMSTRONG,

WHO was some time ago in the employment of Mr. H. Smithers Hayes, of the Brisbane Steam Mills, as salesman, is not authorised either to buy or sell any description of goods on his account.

Brisbane Steam Mills, June 19. 9820

WILLIAM BROWN.—The friends of a young man of the name of William Brown, or William Orr Brown, a native of Kilmarnock, who left Greenock in 1839, in the *Christina*, which vessel he left at Sydney, are particularly desirous of knowing what has become of him, not having heard from him since 1841, at which time he was sick in the house of a widow in Sydney. Any information respecting the above young man will be thankfully acknowledged by the undersigned, who has intelligence to communicate which will be greatly to his advantage.

SAMUEL ASHMORE,
9830 Kent-street North.

MARGARET COBHOUN, or CATHOUN, late of Auhnairn, near Glasgow, is informed that a letter of some importance is awaiting her at the *Herald* Office. She lived in Harrington-street some time ago. 9835

JOHN SIMPSON ROBERTS.

THE above person having quitted my employment, all parties indebted to me are cautioned not to pay any money to him on my account.

JOSEPH S. WILLIS.
Sydney, June 19. 9836

NOTICE.—Captain Alexander, of the ship *Oliver Cromwell*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his Crew.

R. T. FORD.
June 16. 9758

NOTICE.—The copartnership hitherto carried on between the undersigned as ship chandlers, &c., under the title of F. Mitchell and Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as far as regards Mr. J. H. Levien, who retires therefrom. The business will be conducted as usual under the style of F. Mitchell and Co., at 569, George-street.

FRANCIS MITCHELL
CHARLES MITCHELL
JOSEPH HENRY LEVIEN.

Witness—
JOHN DAWSON.
Sydney, 1st June. 9585

NOTICE.—If Mr. Robert Shrubsole does not call and pay the amount due to me, for which I hold his acknowledgment, the horse, saddle, and bridle, now in my possession, will be sold in fourteen days from this day, and legal proceedings will be taken to recover the deficiency.

THOMAS HILL.
Newtown Steam Mills, June 16. 9819

ELIGIBLE PREMISES AND STORES NEAR THE CIRCULAR WHARF.

TO LET.—Those extensive Stores late in the occupation of S. Wilkinson, Jun., Esq., in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House and Circular Quay.

Also,

A small Cottage and Stabling, with extensive plot of ground contiguous thereto.

Apply to H. T. SHELDON, Esq.; or to Mr. ABRAHAM DAVY, Shipping and Family Grocery Warehouse, 5, Macquarie Place, next door to the Custom House Hotel. 9636

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET.—To any industrious couple with a very moderate capital, desirous of acquiring a Rapid Fortune.—THIS is a House to Let in a situation, its equal not to be met with in Sydney, doing a snug business on the average of £25 per week, and is capable of further extension. The summer trade has averaged £10 daily; the coming is not extravagant, and the rent is reasonable. Apply to Mr. C. MARSH, No. 139, King-street, nearly opposite Castlereagh-street. 9843

TO LET.—A spacious room, well adapted for an office or show-room, at 379, George-street, near the Saving's Bank. 9717

SALES BY AUCTION.

WINDOW GLASS AND HALF-PINT TUMBLERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 23RD JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

100 Boxes crown window glass, assorted from 12 x 10 to 16 x 14
2 Cases half-pint tumblers

Terms at sale. 9836

BOOTS AND SHOES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 23RD JUNE,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

Four trunks Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, consisting of—
Adelaide boots, patent fronts
Ditto ditto, cordovan welts
Ditto ditto ditto pumps
Children's boots and shoes, assorted
Women's kid shoes

Terms at sale. 9868

THE MONDAY MORNING'S REGULAR SALE
ESTABLISHED 1840,
AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT-STREET.
MR. W. G. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the public that he will sell
THIS MORNING,
The usual extensive weekly collection of—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
ALSO,
Horses
Gigs
Carriages
Carts, &c.

Terms—Cash. 9879

AT THE STORES OF L. IREDALE, ESQ., YORK-STREET.
TO IRONMONGERS, BRASIERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Stores of L. Iredale, Esq., York-street, on
TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 22ND, 1847,
At 11 o'clock precisely.

Ploughshares, locks, and coulters,
Damaged spades and shovels
Common fowling pieces
Steelyards
Damaged sickles
Handsaws
Hames
Sledge hammers

ALSO,

1 case yellow and white closing flax

Terms at sale. 9744

GROCERIES.
TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 23RD, 1847,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

25 Boxes Valencia raisins
10 Casks herrings
5 Cases mustard
3 Casks ginger
10 Boxes tea
2 Bales paper.

Terms at sale. 9860

GAS CHANDELIERS.
TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 23RD, 1847,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

13 Gas Chandeliers, bronze, brass, two, three, four, and six lights, with patent burners, suitable for private dwellings, taverns, and public buildings.

Terms at sale. 9861

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, City Mart,

ON FRIDAY, 2ND JULY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, VIZ.:—

All that parcel of Land, containing one hundred acres more or less, situated in the county of Hunter, and parish of , at Yang Creek in the said colony, commencing from the western extreme of the north-west boundary line of Truman's grant, and bounded on the by twenty-one chains and fifty links on the south boundary line of P. Gardner's five hundred acres grant, bearing west; on the remainder of the north and west by Young's Creek upwards; on the south by an east line of fifty chains and fifty links; on the east by a north line of twenty-five chains to the western extreme of the north boundary line of Truman's grant, being the land sold as lot fifty-three, in pursuance of advertisement of the eighth day of December, 1835, and granted to the said Robert Crawford, by deed, under the seal of the colony and the hand of the Governor thereof, dated the twenty-ninth day of March, 1836.

And also, that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Hunter and parish of , in the said colony, bounded on the north by part of the boundary of P—— Gardner's farm, bearing east thirteen chains to a branch of the Wollombi Brook, called Sugarloaf Creek, and by that Creek on the east, by the said Creek on the south by a line bearing west fifty-seven chains, and on the west by a line bearing north seventy chains to the south boundary of the said P—— Gardner's land, being the land promised to William Truman, on or before the date above mentioned; being also the land inserted as one hundred and one in the Government notice of the twenty-ninth day of August, 1836, in favour of the said Robert Crawford, at the request of the promisee, to be called "Blair," and granted to the said Robert Crawford, by deed, under the seal of the colony and the hand of the Governor thereof, dated the eleventh day of June, 1837.

And also, that other piece or parcel of land on the Wollombi Brook, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, situate, lying, and being in the county of Northumberland, in the said colony; commencing on the Wollombi Brook on the eastern extreme of the north boundary of P—— Gardner's five hundred acres grant, and bounded on the south by a west line of thirty-seven chains; on the west by a north line of twenty-eight chains; on part of the north by an east line of four chains to the Wollombi Brook; and on the residue of the north and east by the Wollombi Brook, upwards to the eastward extreme of the north boundary.

And also, all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, be the same more or less; situate, lying, or being on the Wollombi Brook, in the county of Northumberland; commencing on the Wollombi Brook at the western extreme of the north boundary line of the township reserve at Wollombi, and bounded on the north by thirty chains of that boundary line, bearing east; on the east by a north line of twenty chains; on the north by a west line of forty chains to the Wollombi Brook; and on the west by the Wollombi Brook, upwards to the western

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

JUNE 20.—*Terror*, barque, 257 tons, Captain Downes, from the Whaling Grounds.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—*Maid of Cashmere* and *City of Sydney*, for Launceston; *Thomas Lord*, for Hobart Town; *Niagara*, for Manila; *Essington*, for Port Fairy and Portland Bay.

CLEARANCES.

June 19.—*Maid of Cashmere*, schooner, 177 tons, Captain Moore, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. J. Formley, and Mr. J. Chambers.

June 19.—*City of Sydney*, brig, 106 tons, Captain Grant, for Launceston, Passengers—Mrs. Smith and Mr. Crow.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 19.—*Lucy Ann*, 37, Rutter, from Newcastle, with 10 tons coals, 35 casks tallow, 11 bales wool; *Elizabeth*, 32, Davis, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; *Shepherdess*, 38 Walter, from Morpeth, with 31 bags wheat, 15 bags flour, 6 bales wool, 40 tons coals; *Mary Jane*, 32, Glendinning, from Newcastle, with 42 tons coals; *Rosalind*, 12, Bragg, from Morpeth, with 528 bushels grain; *Trial*, 12, Gamble, from Brisbane Water, with 600 bushels shells; *Ranger*, 47, Sawyer, from the Richmond, with 24,000 feet cedar; *Currency Lass*, 16, M'Guigan, from Brisbane Water, with 850 bushels shells.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 19.—*Stranger*, 27, Croad, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Currency Lass*, 16, M'Guigan, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Eagle*, 26, Taylor, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Victory*, 19, Millham, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Black Swan*, 18, Currie, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Elizabeth*, 32, Davis, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Glenduart*, 40, Gregory, for Broulee, with sundries; *Trial*, 12, Gamble, for Wallis Lake, with sundries; *Mary Jane*, 32, Glendinning, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Matilda*, 16, Ward, for Morpeth, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

June 19.—*Maid of Cashmere*, schooner, 177 tons, Captain Moore, for Launceston: 5 hogsheads loaf sugar, G. Thorne; 9 logs cedar, J. W. Gosling; 6 bundles bags, R. Campbell, tertius.

June 19.—*City of Sydney*, brig, 106 tons, Captain Grant, for Launceston: 5 hogsheads Bengal rum, J. Macnamara; 10 hogsheads colonial rum, J. H. Eccleston; 7 tons flagging, 2 coils rope, J. W. Gosling; 8 tons stone, 35 tons coals, L. Grant; 18 bags maize, 2 bales gunny bags, 1 truss tweeds, 20 mats sugar, G. Small; 2 bales bags, T. C. Bridlat.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follows:—

FOR HOBART TOWN.—By the *Thomas Lord*, this evening, at 6.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the *Prince of Wales*, to-morrow evening, at 6.

FOR MANILA.—By the barque *Niagara*, this day, at 12.

FOR LONDON.—By the *Fifeshire*, on Wednesday evening, at 6.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the *Statesman*, on Thursday evening, at 6.

A private letter says that H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* was to proceed to Madeira, and stay there a fortnight, at the Cape of Good Hope for a fortnight, at the Mauritius for a fortnight, and to call at King George's Sound and the "usual ports in Bass's Straits," (which we suppose must mean Adelaide and Port Phillip), and to visit the lighthouses now being erected. This being the case, she can hardly be considered due before the beginning of next month.

The *Terror* sailed from Sydney on the 7th September last, and has now on board 490 barrels sperm oil. She has returned to port in consequence of having lost three boats, and carried away two pintals of her rudder, in a heavy gale of wind which lasted from the 28th May to the 3rd June. On the 29th April, the *Terror* spoke the barque *Lucy Ann*, Barr, with 375 barrels sperm oil, hence the 13th June, 1846.

The brig *Emma*, 170 tons, Captain Heslopp, sailed from Belfast for Sydney on the 7th February last. She is a new vessel, having been built expressly for Mr. J. Macnamara, of this city, who, we believe, intends placing her in the colonial trade immediately on her arrival.

The barque *Pastonjee Bomanjee*, we understand, has been taken up for the conveyance of the remainder of the 58th Regiment to Port Nicholson. Mr. Eyre, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, will take his departure from Sydney by this vessel.

The *Oliver Cromwell* will commence discharging cargo at Moore's Wharf this morning: also, the *Glentanner*, at Campbell's.

During the high winds of yesterday morning, a man fell overboard from the stage of the *Prince of Wales*, lying at Ebsworth's Wharf, and was unfortunately drowned. The mate, who was below, as soon as he heard the cry of a man overboard, immediately ran on deck, and jumped into the water, but his gallant efforts to save him were unsuccessful. A boat was also manned with grappling irons, but up to a late hour last night, they were unable to find the body. Dr. Aarons was sent for on the accident occurring, and promptly attended, in event of the body being found.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June.		SUN rises	SUN sets.	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
21	MONDAY	7 8	4 52	2 10	2 50

Moon: 1st quarter, 36 min. past 6, A.M., June 21

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly state ments of accounts no later than the 21st instant.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1847.

Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.

THE WOOL MARKET.

WE regret to say that the wool market was anything but favourable at the latest dates. The sales commenced on the 18th February, but only a small quantity of Australian wool had been sold, and, from the quotations which will be found elsewhere, it will be seen that the November prices were barely maintained. The high prices of food, and the demand for money for railways, had forced interest up to five per cent. A letter dated February 20, to a mercantile firm in Sydney says, "the brokers say our next sales will not maintain the present prices, and the prospects for the coming year are anything but encouraging."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18.

CROWN LANDS.

Mr. LOWE: In rising to address the House on the two motions which stood on the paper in his name, he would, in the first place, with the permission of the Council, read them. They were—

"1. That, with reference to the proposed Orders in Council, laid on the table of this House on the 1st June, 1847, this House re-affirms the resolution agreed to on the 25th September, 1846; that is to say, 'That while the minimum upset price of £1 per acre is maintained, the squatting question can never be settled on a just and satisfactory basis.'

"2. That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting him to transmit this resolution to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to use his influence with the home Government to prevent the proposed Orders from receiving the sanction of Her Majesty; and to move Her Majesty to propose to Parliament the repeal of the 5th 6 Victoria, c. 36, and 9 and 10 Victoria, c. 104."

Since he had entered the House he had been informed by his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary, who had received that day a hasty note from Sir George Gipps, that land orders were actually decided by the Privy Council, and were waiting only the formal signature of Her Majesty before they should be transmitted to this colony. The note did not say whether these orders were the same as those to which he referred in his second resolution. The probability was they were the same; but he felt now that such orders having been decided on, and must soon come before the House—in the absence of any positive information on the subject, it would be inexpedient to bring forward any resolution condemnatory of the orders before them. The probability was that the orders having received Her Majesty's sanction, were already in the colony; and if not, it was almost a certainty they would arrive by the next ship, which a more convenient opportunity would be afforded of discussing them. He felt, therefore, that as well as being more regular and expedient, that such a course would also be an economising of the time of the House; and for these reasons he should, with the consent of the House, withdraw the second resolution. The first of the resolutions opened a wide field of discussion; but although he should refrain from pressing the House to pledge themselves to the second, in thus abandoning it, he did not intend to preclude himself from referring to the orders which formed its subject; and in reference to them, he thought one very strong and weighty argument was to be urged in favour of the truth of his first proposition. In affirming this first proposition, which he (Mr. Lowe) brought it before the House during the last session, the House had unanimously declared that while the minimum upset price of £1 per acre was continued, that it was impossible that the land question could be settled on a satisfactory basis. The minimum price had not been reduced, and the wisdom of statesmen at home had been directed to legislating on this subject under the existing minimum price. But as the House had predicted, under such circumstances, legislation must be a total failure, and should there be any difference in the expected orders from those on the table before them, it would be only one step in experience of the fallacy, the folly, of endeavouring to frame regulations until the circumstances were in the first place cleared away, which would always render those regulations nugatory or oppressive, and in each case unsatisfactory. It was only another melancholy proof added to the list, of the absence of all knowledge, all accurate knowledge of the subject, on which statesmen in 16,000 miles from them undertook the work of legislation for the colony. Since the last session, during which they passed the resolution which he had now again to introduce to their notice, a despatch had been received from Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to which he should take the liberty of referring, and he believed he should be able to show clearly that almost every statement in that despatch was based upon a fallacy. In one point of view only could he approve of that despatch. He believed it had been penned by the noble lord in good faith; but that was the high but sole compliment he could pay him for whilst he admitted that it could not be doubted that it was written to promote their interests, it also betrayed the most gross and utter ignorance of what those interests were, and how they were to be advanced. He took, then, this despatch, and proceeded to its analysis, for could he believe that it had been composed in deliberate wickedness, to work the fatal evils which were inevitably attendant on its suggestions being carried out, he would have been the first to come forward and impeach the man who could, with designed and deliberate treachery, so utterly have betrayed the trust reposed in him—he should then have felt compelled to speak of this despatch in very different terms—to forget the feelings he had at his disposal in speaking of the men who had put in his charge the interests of the country, and to speak of the conduct of the author of these orders enacted "That all licensed occupants of Crown Lands at the time when this order of Council shall come into effect, shall be entitled to demand leases of their runs under the present regulations." Was there, he would ask, no favoritism there? If the squatters by any peculiar merits were entitled to this much, why were they not entitled to more? If they above all other classes of colonists had a claim to fourteen years' leases, why not to the freehold? If they have the right to occupy at all, why not give them the right to occupy anywhere? Why not give them the revenues arising out of these lands altogether? This was the plan to prevent favouritism and abuse: to give the squatter the right to profit by the use of these lands, and to protect him from interference in obtaining that profit, to the exclusion of all other classes of the community, on the mercst of all capricious chances—his happening to have located himself upon such land. If ever door was opened to corruption, if ever scheme was concocted for the furtherance of abuse and favouritism, it was this notable one of Lord Grey's for averting the very evils of which he complained. It was altogether a new argument put forward for giving the money of the public for the benefit of a class. That the civilization of the country should be overlooked for the purpose of giving facilities for the depasturing sheep. That the land should be deteriorated by this process. True, some talked of valuable improvements being made on such lands; but that was not the principle that was adopted now—it was not the principle which would be acted upon were the leases to expire and the lands to be given up at the expiration of the fourteen years. No; the principle was—"Give your labourers the lowest wages possible, and build and improve as little as you can." For this paltry and degrading purpose, for paltry and degrading he called it, looking to the after destinies of the country, the civilized classes, those engaged in the pursuits of industry and cultivation, were to be sacrificed. But he would even yet hope that it was not too late to avert so gross, so fatal, and corrupt a measure; and should hope remained, never would he cease to lift up his voice against it. (Hear, hear.) This was the project of Earl Grey. Denouncing favouritism and abuse in the disposal of the lands of the Crown, he had unwittingly sent orders that would perpetuate in their worst features these corrupt qualities for generations to come. The next point he arrived at in Earl Grey's despatch was as follows:—Having recognised the high price of land as a means of preventing favoritism, he proceeds—"the most complete security is thus afforded that land will be appropriated only by those who really intend to make use of it, and that none who have the will and the means of improving it shall be prevented from obtaining it. By this system of management a check is also opposed to that tendency to an undue dispersion of the inhabitants, which is found so strong in countries in the progress of settlement, and where the population is still very small in proportion to the extent of territory." Now it was somewhat strange that such a doctrine as this should be inculcated by Earl Grey, the strenuous, the uncompromising advocate of free trade, the enthusiastic admirer and follower of Cobden, and the consistent and strenuous advocate of all the great measures which have been passed of late years for ensuring the freedom of the commerce of Great Britain. In England this was the statesman who would have the channels of trade to run free and uncontrolled. In England he told them that, the choice of trade should be left unfettered to every man, but he disclaims this natural and social right in this colony. In England the butcher, the baker, the builder, the farmer, all trades, all callings, were left unrestricted to follow their own inclinations. But the rule was not to be applied to this colony—men were not able to judge what was best for them here. Here it left to themselves they would disperse? And why should they not disperse, if they thought it fit and profitable to do so? Could not Earl Grey safely trust to this matter to be decided by that best of human feelings, which, operating on individuals, gave their actions a tendency to the general good? Not all the schemes that ever could be devised for acting in concert, would ever supply the city of London with food. Yet left to the care of individuals, left to those who were impelled by a sense of their own interests, who knew what was wanted—what it would be advantageous to send there, every article of necessity and luxury was poured into it in abundance. And so in this colony—if men felt it their interest to disperse, if they were impelled by feelings of interest, the hope of gain and advantage, to disperse, they would do so in spite of all those absurd restrictions to concentrate them. By this system of compulsory concentration, if it could be carried into effect, they would be retarding the improvement and advancement of the colony. It would operate with immense power in checking those hopes and feelings of the human breast which were the soul in which the spirit of enterprise had root and growth. Concentration was the result of wealth, not the cause of it. When men—when a community grew wealthy, they would always concentrate; it was the natural tendency of human nature; but while wealth remained to be acquired—while that which gave concentration its attraction and charm—whilst the comforts that attached to it, and which the division of labour only could afford, were still wanted, men would follow the natural bent of their dispositions, and dispense to seek for wealth where they thought they would best find it—as well might they say that the steam of the tea-kettle dispersed too fast, and to retain it fasten down the lid, and stop up the spout, till the vessel burst into a thousand fragments. (Cheers.) But the nonsense designed for preventing this dispersion was, by keeping up a high price of land. This was the theory of that Downing street philosopher. But he would ask the House, has this scheme had such an effect? Had the result been what Lord Grey seemed to anticipate in his despatch? Had not this vain, this futile endeavour to restrain a voluntary dispersion, involved in its carrying it out, a widely spread community disperses? Why had it been? If objected too that it was not well that the people should be scattered through the wild, where the privileges of religion, the advantages of education, and the social comforts of civilised life, seem to be sought for in vain; but that very policy which was proposed to prevent these things, had had the effect of rendering it impossible that the population should concentrate. It had taken the only means of concentration from the colonists, and left them no alternative but to disperse far more widely than they had ever done before. The next passage in the despatch to which he would advert was,—"the system of selling land in the colony has been a tendency of society to fall into this state (a state of dispersion), not only restraining the undue facility of obtaining land, but also by creating a large fund which may be applied to the increase of the population by emigration, and to the improvement of the territory in which they are to occupy." And in order to prevent this undue facility in obtaining land, the Secretary of State proposed a measure which would virtually confiscate all the lands of the colony. In order to raise a large fund by the sale of land for the purposes of immigration, he suggests a scheme which would leave the Crown without any land at all for sale. But even if this did not take place, was it not idle, sickening, to talk of raising a fund for immigration by the sale of land under the present system, after the figures he had brought before them the other night? He found in the year 1841, the last year of the low minimum price, the sale of land produced the sum of £128,000, whilst the aggregate amount of sales in the succeeding year, during which the minimum upset price was raised, was not £80,000, or not two-thirds of the amount of sales in a single year at the low price, and this too when the population of the colony who could purchase land was little more than one-half what it was at present. Again, Lord Grey had made a discovery, forsooth, he had discovered that the price demanded for land in New South Wales has been more than it is really worth. I must direct your attention to the fact, that land has in itself, and considered without reference to population, no value which is capable of being estimated". Land has no value, says Lord Grey, therefore sell it at a pound an acre, and had no value, and therefore it was a God-send to give it away to the squatters; but there was one comfort in the argument, for if the land thus given to the squatters could have no objection to give it back when asked to do so. (Laughter and cheers.) This followed in the despatch the whole essence of the fallacy on which that absurdity of absurdities, the Wakefieldian system was founded. "Hence it is clear," said Lord Grey, "that the value of land depends far less upon its intrinsic quality than upon its being so situated as to be easily and cheaply accessible to a sufficient population. The fact, therefore, that those who have bought lands in New South Wales at prices which, however high they may be there, though they are so very far below those which are habitually paid in more fully peopled countries, find these lands dear with the present amount of population from the extent of the colony and supply of labour, would seem almost to lead to the inference that instead of the present upset price of land being too high, it might have been really better for the purchasers to have paid a still higher price; so that a greater number of emigrants of the labouring class might have been induced to buy lands." This was the grand fallacy of the whole system. The price thus proposed to be put upon these lands, was to be an anticipated price—the value, in fact, which the land would have if the other element of labour were given with it. "If other elements be supplied," say the upholders of the system, the land would be worth what they ask, and therefore we still ask the high price, not because the land by itself is worth it, but because we intend to turn the high price to your advantage, by purchasing labour with it, which you will obtain at some future day. But this was a supposition which it appeared to him, a human nature rather least to buy for what the purchaser was really worth, than what it might in time become worth. (Hear, hear.) Then it was said, that by keeping up this high price, labour would be made abundant by a large land fund; but there was already abundant proof that such a supposition would turn out a mere dream, a mere hallucination. But granted for the sake of argument, that a large land fund to be devoted to immigration should be thus acquired—what then? Where would be the inducement to emigrate? The colony would present then two qualities as a field for immigration—land and cheap labour—and what would be temptations would these offer to intending immigrants? These were to be found abundantly, without coming to seek them 16,000 miles off in New South Wales. The elements of wealth in a country were well known, land, labour, and capital. The latter was easily transferred from country and a great deal of it was in fact, of New South Wales would go out in payment for labour under this system. The labour to make the land cheap must be cheap too, and what chance, that cheap labour would or could tend to the extensive purchase of land, by the labourer. There would then be no market, for the labourer to sell his labour, and this would be a fatal blow at the prosperity of the colony. He would lay it down as a proposition in political economy in regard to colonization—that new countries were not to be peopled by mere abstract—but by final causes. Not by the mere provision of mechanical means of immigration, but by the results of that. There must be some end, some object, some impelling, some universal incentive to immigrate. Men would not be carried over to be cast upon new shores, for the benefit of others, without a corresponding benefit to themselves. It was not as if they had to pave the city and provide the means of bringing over a ship load of granite, the blocks of which could be cast down to be used when they were wanted. It was a living volition that must be expected. The will to come must be aroused. Water would no more flow up a hill than would the human mind be tempted to come here, without the inducements created by the colonists. It was the blindness to circumstances of which the Government at home could know nothing, that betrayed them into these gross errors, of which were the people of England acquainted, nothing could induce them to emigrate. But the great reason he had brought this subject forward during the last sessions—the great reason he now again renewed his motions, was, that these errors, with regard to New South Wales, had ceased to be theoretical, but had become practical. They threatened to bring the direst evils on the colony, to yield it up to all that was most greatly to be feared in the progress of nations. It was proposed, nay, they were justified in believing, that it was already ordered that the waste lands of the colony were to be delivered over to a peculiar class—that an *imperium in imperio* was to be established in the colony—and that this *imperium* was to be constituted to those whose interests were diametrically opposite to those of the colony and to their own. It was proposed that the inheritance of these lands should be estranged from those who dwelt in the civilised portions of the colony for ever. Could the perpetration of an act like this fail to rouse feelings of hostility and bitterness between the different classes. Could it be, that feeling that their interests were distinct, the colonists on this side the colony should feel they were grievously oppressed by the preference shown to a class, not from any merits of their own, but by the grossest favouritism and injustice. A line would be drawn between colonist and colonist, between class and class, between one portion of the territory and another,—between the settlers within and the squatters without the boundaries, a line of separate interests more marked and distinct than that which divided the interests of the Northern and Southern States of America. Whilst those on this side that line would have all the interests in the colony, would devote their energies, their industry, their enterprise, in prosecuting the great work of advancing the colony, by the prosecution of those individual interests which were the harbingers of civilisation and the arts of life, the squatters would ride at anchor 16,000 miles off. Their interests were not colonial. The prosperity of the settled colony, of the colonists, was nothing to them; they looked for a market for their produce not in the colony but in England—their feelings, their interests, would be utterly adverse to those of any other class. (Hear, hear.) Nor could there be a doubt that with all these separate feelings, with the increased power and influence bestowed upon them, the squatters would get into the Legislature of the country, and that deep discord, fierce hostility, would be introduced into what ought to be the united and solemn counsels of that House. There could be no doubt that these disastrous results would follow—and all from out of the apparently simple proposition to raise the minimum price of land. So simple were the instruments of destruction in social and political freedom, in the hands of the ignorant and unskilful. On the occasion when this subject had been discussed in the House a few nights ago, he had denounced the proposed orders as a measure of confiscation, and had called upon those who supported it to disprove his arguments. Had they done so? No. Eager enough they had been to rise and defend the measure in which their interests were involved, but no two of them could give him the same reason why it was not a measure such as he had described. Pretexts they all and each had, but the pretexts were as various as the speakers. 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He contended further, that except for the general good of the colony, the constitutional right of the colonists to these lands, could no more be taken away or made over to any individual or class of individuals by the Crown, than that the private estate of any party could be made over without the consent of the proprietor. He put forward then, unhesitatingly, the claim of the colonists to have these lands. This was the state of the case; and having thus, he contended, established a clear legal and constitutional claim, he called upon his opponents to establish a case equally strong in support of their peculiar claim. But he would tell them beforehand, that he asked for a reason, and for no reason, he called upon them to set up their claim of right. He would not take the pretexts that had been offered as reasons. He would not take such a reason—"that it was a great boon;" because doubtless it would be a great boon if it could be given away; but there was no right, though it might seem easy to do so, for people who gave great boons to give away which did not belong to them. The honorable member for Melbourne might like to have land, Mr. Lowe could see that colour suited him, but it was not for that reason that any one might give it to him; and it was equally true that he might, with respect to this land, wish to stand in the shoes of the colonists, but that gave no right to any one else to give the shoes of the colonists to him. (Great laughter and cheers.) It was not the land of a class, but of the community, and he doubted if the community were prepared to make this great boon to the squatters, for their great exploits in vanquishing kangaroos and cutting down gum-trees. Let them put their finger on some constitutional legal claim, like that by which he claimed them as his own inheritance. Let them set up their claim, but let it be a claim not a pretence. The assertion of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, that the land was valueless, gave them no claim. The assurance of the honorable member for Melbourne, gave them no claim—did these assertions give them any title whatever to the land? Others had set up the claim presupposed the abolition of all law; and until law was abolished, till they were reduced to Rob Roy's condition,

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To those mercenary speculators, who, actuated in all their actions by the sordid love of gain, those heartless selfish men, who came out here not to make it their abiding place, not to bring with them to it those high English feelings, that love of liberty which alone can make a country great and free, but to sell, have recollected the period, when he went voluntarily before the Land Grievance Committee to give evidence that the price of land at the Cape of Good Hope was 2s. an acre as an inducement and an argument to get it lowered in this country. He proposed this reduction, and claimed, he believed, if on one occasion he had been right, a vested interest in the maintenance of this high price. There was no doubt that he (Mr. Lowe) had been inconsistent. There was no doubt but that it made him look very ridiculous to have been so; but this was a supposition which he had been told he had been inconsistent in very good company. 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defendants would rely on that well-known rule of law, "that the plaintiff must recover by the strength of his own title, and not by the weakness of that of the defendant"—that he could show a *primâ facie* title for his clients, and that the honorable member opposite had shown none at all for his, but had contented himself with asserting that his opponents had a bad title. He begged leave to set the honorable members for Auckland and from Kissing Point right. They had both misstated the circumstances of the division of last session on the resolution which they were now called upon to re-affirm to night. He liked consistency, and therefore wished to show that in case the House did not choose to re-affirm that resolution, no great breach of consistency would have been committed. These honorable members had stated that resolution to have been adopted unanimously. He (Mr. Foster) found that it was not; an amendment was moved by the honorable member for Sydney, which was lost only by a majority of one—the members being eleven to ten. He did like consistency in the House, but he must say that since the discussion of this question had commenced, they had heard much said on that subject which had been rather irrelevant. He contended that a man was not only liable, but that in all probability if he was a thinking man he would see reason to alter his opinion on many points. What would be the use of experience if it were only to confirm us in our preconceived opinions? He respected the man who honestly avowed his changed sentiments, who did not attempt to quibble away the plain meaning of his words; who did not shelter himself under the pretext that what was adopted by a Committee of which he was a member, was not adopted by all its members, even although he allowed it to be laid on the table of this House as their unanimous report. True, their reliance on the judgment that erred once was weakened. The honorable member for Auckland did not ask them to follow him as a guide. If he did, he apprehended that they would all decline, as they had seen him err and convict himself of error not once or twice. He did not doubt his sincerity of purpose, and only regretted that his opinion was entitled to no weight. The honorable member was just as violent, and far more able, when he supported the views which now he (Mr. Foster) upheld; and he was not without hopes that they might once more get to be ranked on the same side. That some subsequent reflection on the strength of his own arguments might even yet induce the honorable member to resume his position among his former associates. The honorable member for Auckland had challenged them to point out a vote or speech of his in this House opposed to his present principles. He confessed he was unable to do so; the honorable member omitted to add that when the Land Grievance Report was under discussion, when the principal Squatting Debates took place in this House, that he was not a member of it. In consequence of his having turned upon Sir George Gipps, whom he once vigorously supported, and who put him into this Council, he was obliged to resign his seat. In his address to the electors of Auckland he stated that his reason for resigning was because he could not support a Governor who was bent on destroying the pastoral interest. What was the fact? Was it not that if he had been in this House he would have supported these views. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Lowe.) And by those cheers he admitted the fact, that it was only owing to the fortuitous circumstance that he was not a member of this Council that he was not convicted by its records of his inconsistency. There can be no doubt that the Land Grievance Report appeared to recommend a system of leases for the Crown Lands of this colony. It could not be denied that when they published their evidence, in which he observed eighty-nine witnesses supported the leading principle, while only six opposed it, when they stated that their report was founded on this evidence—when they paraded their accounts of public meetings, at nearly all of which resolutions of a similar tendency were adopted—when they exhibited the various petitions with their thousands of signatures, from all classes, and from all parts of the colony, all of which documents were appended to the report—it cannot be denied that they wished to impress the mind of the Secretary of State, that a system of leases of the Crown lands would be desirable. Lord Grey had come to the only conclusion any reasonable man could come to—he had yielded to the prayers. He (Mr. Foster) for one, believed that report to be an honest one. He did not believe it to have been the disingenuous document it was now represented to be by its framers, who professed to be unanimous, while no two members agreed on any one clause which appeared to have one meaning, while in truth it meaned the very converse. He believed the Committee recommended what they really then wished. They were contending against what they deemed an arbitrary use of the Royal Prerogative, and they advised a very good practical cure, namely, fixity of tenure. True, some of them had changed their minds, and he thought not the worse of them for doing so, if they would only honestly, like the honorable member for Auckland avow it, and thus relieve them from the unpleasant impression that they had duped and deceived us. But why split hairs on the subject? Whatever effect such casuistry might have elsewhere, did not they who were in the colony all know, of their own knowledge, that the proposed system of leasing was hailed with acclamation throughout the length and breadth of the land. What was the pretext under which they contended that leases were not sanctioned by them? because it was coupled with a recommendation for a reduction in the price of land. Concurrently with a lease they proposed a right of pre-emption at a low price, so that by purchasing at a low rate water frontages, the squatter would be able to create that very monopoly of which they affected to fear he might do by purchasing at a high rate. This monopoly, spoliation, confiscation, tyranny, and all the other irrelevant epithets which they had heard applied to the proposed land orders, were tenfold more applicable to the plan of the men who used them. But if for the sake of argument it were conceded that no system of leases ever was recommended by them, how were they to get over the right of pre-emption which was distinctly urged without any equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever? They must look elsewhere for an excuse, as most clearly all the evils of pre-emption were increased by a reduction in price. He valued the right of pre-emption as highly as a lease—in fact he thought it nearly equivalent to one when coupled with the condition that the purchase of land gave no right to a back run on the adjacent Crown Lands. This also had been conceded to them by Act of Parliament, and this concession also the honorable member for Auckland, by his present motion, called upon them to fling back in the face of the Secretary of State. Some honorable members only objected to leases because they would give to the squatters an interest in maintaining a high price for land. At present the squatter had a direct interest to that effect, inasmuch as if it were reduced he might be forced to purchase his run. The removal of the danger for fourteen years would not make him more anxious to avoid it than he was now; a proximate danger always urged more than a remote one. No live them a lease of their runs; give them the right of pre-emption; and they would instantly join the phalanx of opponents to the £1 an acre system, either from a wish to purchase their own runs, or from a wish to invest in the less fortunate settled and intermediate districts. The proposal to grant leases had dissolved the confederacy. He protested that the granting of them, by saving disunion would split the squatting interest, the fears therefore of such members were unfounded. Another class opposed the proposed leases because they did not exactly tally with their own views—one would have seven years as a term, a second fourteen. While nearly all the House has signed a petition, praying for twenty-one years' tenure. The Secretary of State could not satisfy all, he had adopted a very desirable *juste milieu*. He apprehended that all the House could do was to express its views; and that if the Home Government made any fair approach to them, it ought in common decency to accept their overtures. If this principle was not admitted, no future minister could ever grant any application from the House, unless (*quisnimi litteris*, as it was put, or he would be denounced as a destroyer, whilst granting what the honorable member for Auckland has rightly termed their "darling scheme, while vengeance listens to the fool's request." The honorable member might succeed by this course in making himself and his followers to look like fools, much more easily than he would persuade the world that Lord Grey in granting their petition was acting the part of a destroyer. He had said that he did not consider inconsistency an unpardonable crime in public men, but he did consider it as a most unpardonable fault in a public body. The honorable member had told them that it must destroy their confidence in the judgment of the individual, and he (Mr Foster) would ask the House in what position they should be placed if the confidence of the British Government in their judgment were destroyed. He thought how their applications for the management of their land and land fund would now be received. A dieu to all prospect of enlarged powers. Farewell to all hope of responsible Government, a long farewell to all their greatness. Responsible Government! Responsible to what? to a Legislature more fickle than the wind—in a house that changed its opinion once in two years. He did trust better things of this House; he trusted that they still had discrimination left to reject all declamation on this subject, and having done so, he trusted that they would not disgrace themselves in the eyes of the world. Such obloquy they should not incur on light grounds; even if they feared some slight inconvenience from those proposed orders, they should not rashly rush into the jaws of political disgrace; but he hoped to show that no inconvenience was likely to accrue, but on the contrary, that the proposed orders were a decided improvement on their present condition. He would first consider their effects on the landholders within the boundaries, inasmuch as the hon. member for Auckland had denounced their oppressive nature to them as the blackest part of the whole scheme, while he (Mr. Foster) looked upon them as a decided boon to the landholders. At present they only held their back runs on sufferance, or at a rental of £5 per section; by the proposed orders they would have a lease from year to year, either free of charge, or at a much lower rate than at present. By the hon. member's scheme they would have the use of this back run until it was sold at 1s. or 1s. 6d. an acre; by the new orders they would have it until sold at £1 an acre. By the hon. member's proposition the landholders purchased land would be undersold by the Government; and here he would ask that hon. member, who so greatly feared that when the squatters obtained vested rights in their leases, that the honour of the British Government would be pledged to uphold the price of land, how he could propose to interfere with the vested interests of the holders in fee-simple, by reducing the price of land from £1 to one shilling. Did he propose to make them any, and what compensation? They all recollected an attempt made by Sir G. Gipps to compel settlers to take out licenses for their back runs at the rate of £5 per section. He could not understand on what principle the Government could use the discretion now placed in them to charge a high rent on a yearly tenancy within the settled district, than they proposed on a fourteen years' lease in the unsettled district; if a proportionate rent was charged in each, it would give a rent of ten shillings per section. The Land Grievance Committee asked for a reduction to fifteen shillings—the Home government had most liberally conceded more than was asked, and what a return were they now called upon to make to them. Another benefit to the agricultural interest was, that in the settled districts these licenses were to be issued "for pastoral purposes only" which would do away with the grievance of squatters, at a low rate, underselling in the market the agriculturist who paid high for his land. This might not so much be felt in this part of the colony, but he could assure the House that it was one of the greatest practical complaints of the agriculturists in Port Phillip. It struck him that they must look on this country as divided by nature into two portions as an agricultural district within a reasonable distance of market, in which the principle of concentration should be encouraged; and the other, a pastoral district in the interior, where the soil was generally inferior, and the distance of land carriage was such as to preclude all hope of agriculture there for ages. In this country divided by nature and circumstances to thirds and halves, dispersion should be allowed which they all knew was essential to the profitable keeping of stock. Facilities for both these systems were afforded by the proposed orders, concentrating by sale in the settled districts, dispersing by leasing in the pastoral. Providence seemed to have created these lands for different purposes, it was idle therefore for them to attemp to apply the same rule to both. Doubtless length of time and human science might and would reclaim the greater part of their interior, but it would take many years. There was abundance of land nearer the coast for all the population the colony had any chance of receiving for the next half century. In the mean time, why load their most enterprising colonists with the evils under which they had been so long groaning? Why curse their country with a tenure the most precarious and tyrannical in the world? A man that managed his private estate on such principles would be esteemed mad. What member of that House would prevent his tenants from improving, or would interfere with their advance in wealth. Was not the wealth of the squatter the wealth of the community, and was not the prosperity of the community the strength of Government? Two evils were to be avoided under the proposed orders. 1st. That they should not have sufficient revenue raised for immigration. 2nd. That the field would be too confined for intending immigrants. He admitted that the price of one-fifth of a penny an acre was a ridiculously small rent for the use of Crown Lands. But they had the remedy in their own hands. That House could lay on any tax they pleased in addition. He thought this a more desirable course than laying on a heavy rent in the first instance; because all the supplemental rent would be at the disposal of the House; whereas, if it were received as rent to the Crown it would be wrested from them, as the other Crown revenues were. He had no objection to a high tax for the importation of labour, and entirely dissented on that point from the doctrines of the honorable member for Sydney, being convinced that a high tax to raise an immigration fund would be for the advantage of the contributors. The second evil could also be avoided by a judicious demarcation of the boundaries of the several districts, reserving sufficient for all probable requirements. Both the settled and intermediate districts, especially the latter, should be extensive; but they must be cautious lest, while flying from Scylla they should run upon Charybdis; if these districts were made too large, all their labours for the last three years might prove to have been in vain. If all the land now occupied were thrown into the settled district, the position of the squatter would be absolutely worse than when that House began to fight their battle against Sir George Gipps. It would be worse than anything he ever proposed for them. He (Mr. Foster) had heard such a course recommended by some of those who were loudest in what they termed the tyranny of the Government. He would warn them not to drive the squatters to look to the Executive as their protector, to fly there from what they might consider the fickleness and perfidy of their former associates. Honorable members knew the hardships the squatters had endured, and the difficulties they had overcome. The squatters felt that they deserved the thanks of the community, and were conscious of no crime. Why then should this split have been made in the House which would render it powerless for good? Why had these new views been adopted? Members on his (Mr. Foster's) side asked for nothing that had not been acknowledged to be reasonable for the last three years, they at all events did not lower the character of the House. They felt an honest pride in their own consistency; and he would tell the honorable member for Auckland they valued stability of purpose, and fixity of opinion, quite as much as the right of pre-emption and fixity of tenure.

Mr. WENTWORTH. The debate had taken a very different turn to that which he had anticipated. In consequence of certain intelligence which had reached the House that evening, the honorable and learned member had been induced to withdraw his second and most important proposition. He was happy that he had done so, as it would have been a great piece of folly if he had abstained from alluding to it altogether. The honorable and learned gentleman had challenged the members on his side of the house on various subjects, and on the most important of these perhaps he might before he sat down give him an answer. Before doing so, however, he would explain the reason for the vote he should give that night, and he might also at once allude to the vote he had given on the 25th of September last. The honorable and learned member had taunted him, with having then voted against a motion involving a proposition, that the minimum price of land was too high—while he had subsequently expressed an opinion that such price was too high. It would have been more just of the honorable and learned member, had he then stated the reasoning by which he supported that vote. He did not support it because he did not think the price too high, but because he thought the motion was inopportune, and he thought it inopportune now (hear, hear.) He thought the motion most inopportunely brought forward at a time when the House was pledged that the subject should not be discussed. Nor did he see anything in the motion to justify its introduction. What was the motion? A mere abstract proposition that price of land was too high. What would it boot to tell the Minister at home that the price was too high, without telling him what it ought to be. What good could arise from bothering a Minister with an unmeaning abstract proposition of this sort. When the question was brought up last session, he had moved an amendment to the resolution for a committee to enquire into this important subject of the price of land, when information on the subject that would have been instructive might have been collected. Why should not a different value be placed on lands of different quality; why fix the same minimum price on the 3,000,000 of acres in the interior, described by Sir George Gipps as not worth the smallest coin in the realm, as on land fit for cultivation? (Cheers.) These were things that might have informed the Minister; but where was the use of troubling him with an abstract proposition that could teach him nothing—absolutely nothing? From these motives he opposed the motion last session, and from these motives he should oppose it now; but if any member should propose a committee, or any practical resolution, he should be glad to give it his support; but he could not assent to such an insane, nugatory, and futile proposition as that at present before the House. Had some practical proposition been passed last session, it might have been sent home ere this. But he would also oppose this proposition, because he believed it to be false (cheers) that the price of land was not so necessarily connected with the squatting question as was alleged. He did not believe if the price were fixed at 2s. 6d., and he did not think that many honorable members would wish to see it fixed lower—that any man in his senses could believe that the miserable lands on which sheep were depastured, would be bought at such a price. That lands like these, unfit almost for human existence, would fetch any price. He had never said they were valueless—beasts could exist on them, therefore they became in some degree valuable. But even in England and Scotland, with all their overwhelming population and other advantages, there were spots of barren land which science had pre-emptied to solitude, and which had never been purchased but for such purposes as the waste lands of the colony were applied to. For a thousand years those lands would never be wanted for sale. (Cheers.) And then the honorable and learned member forsooth talked of the system excluding agriculture. Why but the honorable and learned member ever imagined that agriculture could ever enter these lands, except by these sheep walks. Why, in the squatting districts, as in New England, where the soil was fertile, who but the honorable gentleman could be possessed with the notion that a man would go 300 miles in the country to grow wheat, and bring it back 300 miles to market—all the agriculture that could be introduced into those districts, was this—a squatter had to take his supplies to his station, and on arriving there found that the expense of carriage had made his wheat cost him ten times as much as it was worth, and to avoid this, he looks out for a spot or bit of fertile ground where he may grow it for himself—and this was all the agriculture that existed or ever could exist. But this was the sort of stuff, this the sheerest nonsense that ever man of sane mind uttered, that any practical man would be utterly ashamed of—this was the sort of stuff they were to have preached to them to induce them to take the lands from the squatters. (Cheers.) As he had before said, he should vote against the proposition, because it gave no practical information to the Minister, and also because it was calculated to mislead him. He believed if the price were reduced to 2d or 3d., no squatter would be fool enough to buy such lands, and he denied altogether that it would have any tendency to suppress squatting pursuits. Reduce the price as low as they might, there would as much squatting as ever. He would not allow himself to follow the learned gentleman into the wide range of topics he had introduced—and there was the less reason for doing so, as most of his arguments had been successfully answered by the honorable and learned member from Kissing Point, and the honorable member for Port Phillip; but he would address himself to what the honorable and learned member seemed to think would be the most fatal result of this system. He said it must lead to the confiscation of the land. Now it was very easy to be grandiloquent, it was very easy for the distinguished eloquence of the honorable and learned gentleman to invest his subject with the grandest and most beautiful imagery, but what argument had he offered to prove his assertion, that at the expiration of the lease the land could not be taken from the squatter. The best answer that could be given to this assertion, was he thought to be found in the last census. He there found that the whole population engaged in squatting pursuits was 14,006, or about one-twelfth of the whole. These were not collected together in towns, but scattered over a country comprising an area of 300,000 square miles. What reason was there to apprehend any danger under such circumstances? But there was no reason to suppose that their servants would join with the squatters; but there was reason to suppose they would oppose them. He found then that for the last year 3600 licenses were taken out, and that there were about 2500 squatters, which would give one in eighty to the rest of the population; and if the population went on increasing in the same ratio as at present, and the squatters quadrupled in fourteen years, by the time the leases had expired, there would be 10,000 of them opposed to 800,000. The idea that a weak force like this could enforce their claim to the land against such a population as this, was another monstrous absurdity, which it was difficult to believe could enter into the imagination of any man of sane intellect. To the best of his recollection, when this crotchet was first introduced by the honorable and learned member, one cause of his fears was that the squatters would subject, and that their tenants would join them in resisting the election of the Government. He was glad that this fear had subsided, and that the honorable and learned member had in the pamphlet bearing his name, himself acknowledged that the law forbade any apprehension on this head. He was not, however, on a question so elaborate as the present, disposed to rely on his own assertion. But he would ask what was the object of this system of squatting? He looked to a Despatch from Sir Richard Bourke—stating that he wished to embrace the system of squatting licenses—for what purpose—to alienate the domain of the Crown? No, but to protect the domain of the Crown (cheers). [The honorable and learned member here read an extract from the despatch, to the effect that persons having located themselves on Crown lands it would be very difficult to dispossess them, if some such system as the license system were not introduced.] What doubt could there be then that this system was designed, and wisely and effectually designed to prevent that confiscation which had been made so much a bugbear of by the honorable and learned member? Had it not been for the suggestions of that sage and polite Governor, whose wide views on this subject would, he believed, carry with them far greater weight than those of the honorable and learned member, by this time what would have been the result? Many of these lands would have been occupied for twenty years, and the Acts 9 and 10 Vic. cap. 104, sec. 3, provided that these new regulations should not interfere with occupants of twenty years standing, and so in fact a great part of these lands would already have become absolutely alienated. He thought then they might dismiss from their minds these vain apprehensions of trespass on the rights of the Crown, and of confiscation. The measure proposed was to avoid such a consummation as was that of Sir Richard Bourke; for even according to the honorable and learned member's own admission, a twenty years' occupancy would have placed him in a position to dispute any claim to possession, except under special circumstances; whilst sixty years' occupancy would have given him a good and also late title (cheers). The honorable member seemed to forget how periods like these pass away; and for himself he could say, in every squattage he might possess he did not believe he should be disturbed for a thousand years to come; nor even if the price of land were ever so much reduced, would one thousandth part of the good land of the colony be sold for years and years to come. Another circumstance to which the honorable and learned member was fond of adverting to, was the inadequacy of the rent to be paid for these lands. On the other night, when he (Mr. Wentworth) said that the distance of these lands, and the consequent expense of bringing their produce to market must enter into the consideration of rent, the honorable and learned member scouted the proposition with the utmost disdain, and broadly asserted, that the distance was no element in rent. Now he found it laid down by Mr. Ricardo, generally considered the best authority on the subject first, that rent was determinable by the value of the land, that a large rent for very good land capable of producing twice as much as land of inferior quality, was not a higher rent for such land, although it might be twice as large as that paid for the inferior land. And he further laid it down that the situation of the land was also an element in rent, as when land was situated near to the market, where its produce was disposed of, and no expense would be incurred in conveying it there, it would not in reality be a higher rent to charge for such land, though it should be as much more than that charged for land of equal quality at a distance, as the cost of conveying the produce of such distant land would be. He certainly must confess he felt surprised when the honorable and learned member so completely scouted the idea the other night, that locality was an element in rent, and he was sure that taking this element into consideration, that the three-fifths of a penny paid for such lands, was equivalent to the two-pence quit-rents of nearer lands. But even this was a disingenuous comparison, for the Land Grievance Committee's report, to which that honorable and learned member was a party, declared that the two-pence quit-rent was in reality a rack rent, and altogether previously high (cheers). But this was another index to the object of the honorable and learned member, who wished doubtless to ingratiate the sympathies of the settlers, and to engage them to join in the halloo he was raising (cheers). The honorable and learned member said the confiscation was already begun. What matter then, let it go on, for the honorable and learned member himself declared in his pamphlet, that the sooner it was completed the better; and yet somewhat strangely, he deprecated this system of leases, which would hurry it on. The honorable member had again asked by what right did the squatters claim their lands. He had received an answer the other night from the honorable member for Melbourne, but he would furnish him with another. The right of possession, under which the honorable and learned gentleman would admit as a principle of law, they could, if even wrongfully possessed, hold against every one except the Crown (cheers). But had the squatters no merits in this matter? Had they done nothing to the lands? Had they given no value to these wilds—had they not bestowed their labour and capital upon them; and if even the Crown had not the power, had it not a right to have the will to confirm their occupancy? (Cheers.) But how often had the honorable and learned gentleman himself maintained all these points he now argued against. With an eloquence far greater than he or any other gentleman in that Council could use, two years ago he had himself refuted every point he had now brought forward. (Cheers.) There was one other subject to which he must allude. The honorable and learned member was prevented by circumstances from moving that evening his second proposition. It had however been alluded to, and he must say that if that proposition had been passed, its effects would have been to have disaffirmed the solemn resolutions of the House. If they had hurled back at the head of Earl Grey a Bill composed in accordance with their suggestions, petitions, and resolutions, what would have been the opinion of the Minister? He believed the motion would have been scouted; but from the petty quibbling he had heard on a former evening of the meaning of the Land Grievance Report—a document certainly as able and well considered as any that had emanated from the Council; he feared that some members might have been induced to vote for it. He did not say that they quibbled did not say truly, when they told the House that they intended the whole of the recommendations of the Report to be adopted or none; but it they did speak truly, they knew but little of the course of Parliament. It appeared unfortunate too for these gentlemen, that the lease system and right of pre-emption were classed amongst the evils that could be remedied in the colony, so that their evasion of the true meaning of the Report could be of non-effect. Had they however gone on to pass this proposition, he could easily have imagined what would have been, what ought to be, the feelings of the Minister. He would at once have decided to reject all future advice, to have nothing further to do with so unworthy, so disreputable a body. Could they have so insulted him—could they after having the most deliberate resolutions complied with in the act composed by the Minister, have flung it back at his head, he would have been justified in any opinion he might form of conduct so utterly disreputable. The honorable and learned member for Auckland had said that if these orders were put into effect he would leave the country. If the Council could be guilty of conduct so disreputable—so unworthy—so contemptible, as to fling back upon a Minister a Bill the offspring of their own resolutions—he (Mr. W) would leave the House. He should feel that its dignity, its influence, its self-respect, its honesty, were gone, and heneeforward the post of honour would indeed be the private station. (Loud Cheers.)

After some discussion, the debate was adjourned to Monday (this day.)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

The following is a list of all the meetings of creditors fixed to take place from this date inclusive:—

June.—Monday, 24.—William Kiensendorffe, Joseph Walker, and John Williams, all for certificates, at noon.

Monday, 28.—Bourne Russell, a special meeting, for the trustee to resign, at half-past ten.

Tuesday, 29.—Charles Cameron, a third meeting, at half-past ten; John and Mary Gibson, an adjourned single meeting, at eleven.

Wednesday, 30.—William Drake and Co. for the creditors to give directions, at eleven; Augustine Becker Swifte, a single meeting, at half-past ten.

July.—Thursday, 1.—William Dolan, Francis Ellard, and William Mattinson, for certificates, at noon.

Monday, 5.—John Shannon, a single meeting, at half-past ten.

Tuesday, 6.—Michael Gannon, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past ten.

Thursday, 8.—Evan Williams, John James Kyle, Owen M Mahon, Robert Neil Hodge, and Henry Cape, all for certificates, at noon.

Tuesday, 13.—Joseph Hyde Potts, a special meeting, for the trustees to resign, at half-past ten. William Tucker and Co., a special meeting, also for the trustees to resign, at eleven.

WOOL SALE.

SALE of 1043 bales Australian wool, by Thomas Southey and Son, on 20th February, ex *Persian*:—C&H with ¶F under, 5 at 20d, 11 at 19d; with B under, 2 at 16d, 3 at 12d; with K under, 9 at 16½d, 18 at 16d, 4 at 15½d, 4 at 15d, 2 at 9½d; WW, 3 at 19½d, 5 at 19d, 11 at 18½d, 61 at 18d, 15 at 17½d, 7 at 17d, 5 at 16½d, 1 at 18½d; Botts, 5 at 18d, 4 at 17½d, 4 at 16½d; with B under, 5 at 17d, 3 at 16½d, 8 at 16d, 1 at 12½d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. A. C. BROWN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Silk Counterpanes, Dresses, Handkerchiefs.

MR. STUBBS.—At the Mart, at 12 o'clock, the Booroowa Estate, on the Booroowa River; Small Farms at Lane Cove and near Sydney, Building Ground at Darling Point and Berrima, Allotments on the Old Liverpool Road, and at Concord, 100 Head of Cattle.

MR. S. LYONS.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Office Furniture, Horses.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture; also, Horses, Gigs, Carriages, Carts, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books.

MR. S. SOLOMONS.—On the Premises, Pilot Inn, Parramatta-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Beer Engines, Spirit Fountain, &c.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on hand 12th instant.—B. P. rum 51,699 gallons; brandy, 19,593 gallons; Geneva, 28,067 gallons; whiskey, 1325 gallons; liqueurs, 255 gallons; British spirits, 248 gallons; foreign spirits, 36,330 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 383,279 pounds; leaf ditto, 1931 pounds; cigars, 24,899 pounds; snuff, 4199 pounds.

Received during the week.—B.P. rum, nil; brandy, 1638 gallons; Geneva, 3081 gallons; whiskey, nil; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, nil; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4348 pounds; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, nil; snuff, nil.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—B.P. rum, 2159 gallons; brandy, 1464 gallons; Geneva, 714 gallons; whiskey, 152 gallons; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign spirits, nil; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 4774 pounds; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 773 pounds; snuff, nil.

Delivered for Exportation.—B.P. rum, 746 gallons; brandy, 224 gallons; Geneva, 16 gallons; whiskey, 54 gallons; liqueurs, nil; British spirits, nil; foreign ditto, 1533 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 1966 pounds; leaf ditto, nil; cigars, 1632 pounds; snuff, nil.

Stock on hand, 19th instant.—B. P. rum, 48,794 gallons; brandy, 19,543 gallons; Geneva, 30,418 gallons; whiskey, 1121 gallons; liqueurs, 255 gallons; British spirits, 248 gallons; foreign spirits, 34,797 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 380,887 pounds; leaf ditto, 1931 pounds; cigars, 22,494 pounds; snuff, 4199 pounds.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—A division of the 58th regiment, of about two hundred strong, will proceed to Auckland in the *Pestonjee Bomanjee* about the end of the week.

POLICE COURT.—SATURDAY.—The Magistrates on the roster were Messrs. Allen and Holden. Mr. Allen and Captain Innes opened the Court at nine o'clock. Mr. Henderson attended for Mr Holden, the latter having attended on Thursday for Mr Henderson. The Court was adjourned at eleven till nine to-day. The cases on the lists were three drunkards, three miscellaneous charges, and two summons cases.

WATCH-STEALING.—A double repeating silver watch, with a silver and a worsted guard chain attached to it, was stolen from the house of Mr. Oliver, publican, South Head Road, on the evening of Wednesday last.

COLONIAL PRODUCE RECEIVED COASTWISE.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise since last publication:—Grain, 1660 bushels, from Morpeth,—Wheat, 400 bushels, from Kiama; 250 bushels, from Broulee; 2346 bushels, from Morpeth; 300 bushels, from Shoalhaven; 355 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; 250 bushels and 226 bags from Wollongong; in all, 3901 bushels and 226 bags.—Maize, 732 bushels from Shoalhaven; 4330 bushels, from Morpeth; 200 bushels, from Wollongong; 1200 bushels, from Newcastle; 1040 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; in all, 7511 bushels.—Barley, 40 bushels, from Wollongong; 16 bushels, from Morpeth.—Flour, 10 cwt. and 30 bags, from Morpeth.—Bran, 52 bags, from Morpeth.—Hay, 12 trusses, from Morpeth; 118 trusses, from the William.—Potatoes, 10 tons and 10 cwt, from Shoalhaven; 12 tons, from Broulee; 50 bags, from Wollongong—Pumpkins, 60 dozen, from Wollongong.—Fruit, 2 cases, from Brisbane Water.—Tobacco Stems, 29 bales, from Morpeth.—Pigs 12, from Woollongong; 40, from Morpeth; 13, from Broulee.—Calves, 10, from Wollongong.—Wool, 39 bales, from Morpeth: 252 bales, from Moreton Bay.—Tallow, 52 casks, from Morpeth; 49 casks, from the M'Leay; 1 ton, from the Richmond; 12 casks, from Moreton Bay; 14 casks, from the Richmond; in all, 157 casks and 1 ton.—Hides, 284, from Morpeth; 20, from the Richmond; 1598, from Moreton Bay; 250, from the M'Leay; 15, from Broulee; 20, from Shoalhaven; in all, 2167.—Sheepskins, 1500, from Morpeth; 520, from the M'Leay; 2600 and 10 bundles, from Moreton Bay: 24 bundles, from Shoalhaven.—Horns, 5000, from Morpeth.—Ale 26 casks, from Kiama.—Bacon, 2 tons, from Wollongong—Butter, 7 casks, from Kiama; 10 casks and 80 kegs, from Wollongong; 4 kegs, from Shoalhaven; 10 kegs, from Broulee.—Timber, 2000 feet cedar, from Kiama; 500 feet cedar, from Morpeth; 77000 feet cedar, from the Richmond; 20,000 feet cedar, from the Tweed; 10,000 feet cedar, from Camden Haven; 22,200 feet, from Brisbane Water; 32,000 feet cedar, from the Bellinger; 19,000 feet cedar, from the Tweed; in all, 182,700 feet.—Shingles, 74,000, from Brisbane Water; 40,000, from the Hawkesbury.—Palings, 400, from Brisbane Water.—Laths, 20,000, from Brisbane Water.—Cabbage-tree Grass 14 bundles, from Wollongong—Coals, 725 tons, from Newcastle; 88 tons, from the Ebenezer Colliery; 14 tons, from Morpeth; in all, 827 tons.—Shells, 400 bushels, from Brisbane Water; 300 bushels, from Pitt Water; 250 bushels, from Port Aiken; 300 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; in all, 1250 bushels.

RESULT OF SALES.—Mr. Mort sold by auction on Saturday last, 14 bales damaged inferior wool, at 4½d. per lb, 7 bales, in grease, at 8¾d. per lb., 3 at 9½d, 10 bales coarse, at 10d. per lb, 3 bales fleece, at 1s. 1½d., 12 at 1s. 3½., and 3 at 1s. 3½d. One lot of sheepskins, at 4d. per lb., and another at 5½d.; one lot of inferior mutton tallow fetched £30 per ton; and another lot £32 10s per ton; 4 pigskins realised 6s. each; 63 hides, 6s. 9d. each, 36 at 7s. each, and 72 at 7s. 6d. each.—Mr Lloyd sold, on the same day, 15 cwt. colonial bacon, at from 6d to 6¾d. per lb, and 50 damaged inferior hides, at 4s. 6d. each.

SALE OF CHOICE BOOKS.—Our readers are reminded that Mr. Mort will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, this day, at eleven o'clock, a choice collection of Literary, Theological, and Classical Works.—*Communicated.*

The Booroowa Estate, consisting of 1920 acres, including the township, Walton's, and the Shamrock Inn, will be sold by public auction, this day, by Mr. Stubbs, at his rooms, King street, at twelve o'clock precisely, to the highest bidder.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

THESE Sessions were held on the 17th instant, in the long room at Popelara's Inn, before the Chairman, assisted by J. T. Morrisset, P.M., I. J. Hawkins, D. M. Irving and E. Parke, Esqrs. The Barristers present were—J Callaghan, (Crown Prosecutor.) and —— Holroyd, Esq. Attornies—Messrs. Home, M'Intosh, Stephen, and Waderson. The Court was opened about ten A.M., the first case called was—

LARCENY.

David Smart and *Edward Morgan*, indicted for stealing a bird and cage, value five shillings, the property of Mr. M. S Finley. Mr. HOLROYD, for the defence, moved that as the case would most probably turn out but a most trumpery one, that the defendants might be placed on the floor of the Court, and not in the dock; the CHAIRMAN objected to this. Both defendants were residents in the town, carrying on business as saddlers and harness-makers, but not in conjunction; on the night of the 4th of February last, Smart and Morgan were walking along the streets in a state of intoxication, and strolled into the yard at the rear of the Queen's Arms Inn, and took a fancy to a bird and cage hanging under a verandah at the rear of the building, which they removed, and were proceeding up William-street, when Smart was encountered by Mr. N. Read, who took the bird and cage from him, and lodged them for safe keeping in the watch-house. The two most material witnesses for the prosecution admitted that they did not suppose that the defendants had taken the bird and cage with any intention of appropriating the same feloniously, and one of these witnesses stated that Smart had called on and informed him that the bird and cage had been safely lodged in the watch-house, and would be duly returned to the owner in the morning; all this was done before the bird and cage had ever been missed by the owners. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Mr. HOLROYD made application that *J. Gray*, committed for trial on a charge of receiving stolen property, should be admitted to bail, on the ground that he was afflicted with sore eyes, and that his confinement in gaol until the next Sessions would tend seriously to injure his sight. The CHAIRMAN having made enquiry of the Clerk of the Peace, and finding there was no information on record, said the Court had no jurisdiction in the case, but that it rested with the committing Magistrates whether they would allow the prisoner being admitted to bail or not, and it was understood that in this case the Magistrates were decidedly against admitting the prisoner to go at large on bail.

MISDEMEANOR.

John Baglin, free by servitude, was indicted for stealing sixteen gallons of rum, and eight or ten gallons of ale, the property of Mr. William Blackman, of Mudgee. Mr. Holroyd appeared for the defendant. It appeared that the prisoner was a carrier between Mudgee and Sydney, and had been employed by Blackman to bring him a load of goods from Sydney, and amongst other articles a hogshead of rum and three hogsheads of Wright's ale; that on delivery of the goods at Mudgee, Blackman complained that there was a deficiency in the quantity of rum and ale, when compared with the invoice received from his agent in Sydney, and that the rum had been reduced in strength, and adulterated with dirty water. The prisoner had taken out a summons against Blackman for the amount due for carriage of the goods from Sydney, before the criminal proceedings were instituted. There was no proof whatever adduced as to the state in which the goods had been delivered to the carrier; and the Jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty.

LARCENY.

Edward Hilden, free by servitude, was charged with stealing in a dwelling-house; he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be worked two years in irons on the public roads.

John Baldwin, alias *Ginger*, free by servitude, was indicted for stealing a saddle, the property of Mr. H. Rotton. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Holroyd.

The first witness called in this case was Mr. Thomas Whitton, who stated that he had sent his servant to borrow a saddle of Mr. Rotton; that he had also desired his said servant to lend this saddle to Mr. Donnelly, but that he had not seen, or, if he had, could not swear to, the saddle. The Crown Prosecutor, finding he had rather a lame case to proceed on, declined prosecuting further, and the Jury, under the direction of the CHAIRMAN, returned a verdict of not guilty.

LARCENY.

Henry Taylor, same free, was indicted for stealing ten dog chains, the property of Mr. J. Simmons.

Defended by Mr. Wadeson.

This was a clear case, Simmons having missed the chains; and it being proved on the trial that the prisoner sold the same number of dog chains, and of the same description, about the time they were missing from Mr. Simmons's store.

Guilty—remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT.

James Healey, free by servitude, was indicted for an assault on John Williams, on the 14th April last.

It appeared that the prisoner and prosecutor, and some other men in the employ of Mr. Lentz, the contractor for building the church and parsonage at Carcoar had become intoxicated on the day named; that on Williams going to the hut in which the prisoner lived, he was struck a violent blow on the head with a thick and weighty stick, by the prisoner; he was stunned and rendered insensible, in which state he remained for several weeks, and on his appearance in the witness box, on the trial, it was very evident he was still suffering much from the ill treatment he had received from the prisoner; the latter, during the trial, gave frequent evidence of his violent and ungovernable temper: he is a native of Tipperary. The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Bathurst Gaol.

The Court adjourned until the

SALES BY AUCTION.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE
OF THE
BEE HIVE STOCK
OF
DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.

MR. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON will sell by auction, at the BEE HIVE,

ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH, AND FRIDAY, THE 25TH OF JUNE,

The following choice and well-selected Drapery Goods, &c., and in the face of a rising home market, and the fact that few goods of this description are arriving here, this may be justly considered as a most important opportunity not to be neglected by any in the trade, especially as the whole is to be sold

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

Black and coloured gros de Naples
Ditto ditto antimoine
Ditto ditto satins
Plain bordered cachemere shawls
Printed ditto ditto
Tartan colonial wool ditto
Embroidered ditto ditto
Silk and satin ditto
Silk scarfs
Merino bordered turnovers
Printed ditto
Norwich bordered ditto
Furs
Parasols
Umbrellas, silk and cotton
Bonnets, Tuscan and Dunstable
Merinoes, black and coloured
Orleans cloths, ditto
Alpaccas, plain and fancy
Tartans
Mousseline de laines
Ditto dresses
Balzorines and barages dresses
White and coloured stays
Muslin worked collars
Prints, small and chints patterns
Calicoes, white
Ditto grey
Ditto shesting
Longcloths
Cotton and union checks
Scotch twilled shirting
White and coloured roll jaconets
Rough brown hollands
Dressed ditto
Irish linens and diapers
Clootings
Huckabacks
Hosiery, a superior assortment in
White cotton hose, black ditto, men's brown and coloured half hose, children's socks, &c., &c.
Gloves,
Flannels—Lancashire and Welsh
Gentlemen's white shirts
Haberdashery, comprising a well assorted stock
Galloons and doubles
Sewing silks and twists
Gimps and fringes
Ribbons
Buttons, in every description
West of England and Yorkshire broadcloths
Kerseymeres
Beck and doeskins
Woollen cords
Tweeds, pilots, and beavers
White and drab moleskins
White and brown drills
Ducks and gambroons
Vestings
Tailors' trimmings
Moleskin trousers
Ditto jackets and vests
Ditto coats
Shepherds' coats
Pea coats and monkey jackets
Pilot coats and trousers
Flushing coats and trousers
Blankets, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
Rugs, all sizes
Striped shirts
Scots twilled shirts
Regatta ditto
Serge ditto
White and black hats
Carpets, druggets, and hearth rugs
Oilcloths and China matting.

Terms at sale. 9853

DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c.
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON has received instructions from the consignees,

TO SELL BY AUCTION,
AT THE BEE-HIVE STORES,
ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH JUNE,
At half-past ten o'clock,
The undermentioned goods,
Without reserve.

Two bales superior linen ticks
One bale 8-4 and 10-4 linen sheeting
Three bales three-bushel bags
Five bales 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 counterpanes
Three bales Scotch twilled shirting
Two bales cross-over ditto
One bale Scotch twilled shirts
Two bales heavy striped shirts
Five cases Lydiard's choice prints
Two cases black, drab, and whitey-brown threads

Terms at sale. 9873

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
EX "WIGRAMS," PARFITT, MASTER, FROM CALCUTTA.
SILK COUNTERPANES, DRESSES, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

MR. A. CAMPBELL BROWN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 451, George-street,

THIS DAY, THE 21ST INSTANT
At 11 o'clock,

Ex SPG W&E—114 Pieces printed India Corahs, of superior styles and qualities
15 Handsome Cossembazar silk dresses
15 Splendid silk bed covers, 12-4 x 12-4.
} Damaged by Sea Water.

ALSO,
86 Pieces beautiful printed Bandannas, being the balance of the importation.

Terms, cash. 9706

PILOT INN.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEER ENGINE, SPIRIT FOUNTAIN, &c.

MR. S. SOLOMONS will sell by auction,

THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
On the Premises of the Pilot Inn public-house, corner of Parramatta and Harris streets,
Superior beer engine, spirit fountain, bar fixtures, chairs, tables, sofas, bedsteads, sundries, &c.

Terms—Cash. 9889

GLASS DOORS AND WINDOW SASHES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 23RD JUNE,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
ONE PAIR HANDSOME GLASS DOORS.
Suitable for a show-room.
Two large shop window sashes.

Terms, cash. 9857

SALE BY AUCTION.
TO CABINETMAKERS, CEDAR DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

THE Cargo of Cedar from the Richmond River, on *Eliza Ann*, consisting of about

25,000 FEET OF PRIME CEDAR,
IN LOGS.

Will be sold by auction THIS DAY, the 21st June, at noon, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

Apply to the master, on board; or to
9877 FRANCIS GAUNSON.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF H. C. M. XIMENES.
By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. ROBERTS will sell by public auction, at the Market House, George-street, on

TUESDAY, 22ND JUNE,
At noon,
The Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and effects. 9818

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,
At the "Bull's Head Inn," opposite the Market Sheds.
MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and the public generally, he has received positive instructions to dispose of the undermentioned property, consisting of

CARRIAGES, GIGS, HARNESS, AND A STUD OF EXCELLENT HORSES,

adapted for all useful purposes, with a variety of other miscellaneous property, too numerous to describe in an advertisement.

The above sale will prove a golden opportunity, as the entire property must be sold by special order of the proprietor.

Terms at sale.

N.B.—A luncheon will be provided on the spot. 9851

TWO (2) ENTIRE HORSES
TWO WELSH PONIES
THREE GELDINGS, BY

MR. ARMSTRONG, at his Repository, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 23RD INSTANT,
At noon,
Viz.:—

One entire colt, by the imported thoroughbred horse "Calendar," out of a pure Camerton mare
One piebald entire pony Rumpus, got by an imported Achen pony, out of a Welsh mare. This pony is very powerful and handsome, was purchased by Captain Apperley, H.E.I.C.S., to take to India, at £40, but in consequence of a mistake as to the time of the sailing of the *Royal Saxon* he was too late for embarkation.
Two Welsh ponies, pure, powerful and active
Three geldings, broken in to saddle.

The above are the property of the Australian Agricultural Company, and will be, as usual, sold without reserve. 9752

IMPORTANT TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH COUNTRY,
Especially those residing in and about Yass, Gunning, Goulburn, Gunderoo, Crookwell, Berrima, Bungonia, the Murrumbidgee, Tumut and Maneroo Districts.
POSITIVE SALE
OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BOROOWA, AND THE "BOROOWA ESTATE," ON THE BOROOWA RIVER,
BY MR. STUBBS.

THIS Splendid Estate being now in the hands of the public, Mr. STUBBS hastens to inform them that he has been instructed by the proprietor,

JAMES MASSALL, ESQ.,

to make known that the sale will take place at the Mart, King-street, Sydney,

THIS DAY, 21ST OF JUNE, 1847,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
In the following lots:—

	A.	R.	P.
LOT 1—376	0	17	

Included in this area is the

NEW TOWNSHIP OF BOROOWA, ADJOINING THE "SHAMROCK INN."

This town has been exclusively allotted off for the benefit and settlement of the many families who are now in the habit of emigrating from one district to another, between Goulburn, Yass, and the Murrumbidgee, having two fording places between the inn and the town for the more easy approach thereto.

It contains 120 Building Allotments, intersected by fine bold streets one chain wide, and will be sold to the highest bidders.

Another valuable portion of this section of the estate of 30 acres is let on a building lease at £30 per annum. On it is erected a substantial stone building, known as

THE SHAMROCK INN,

formerly let at £100 per annum.

Now is the time, therefore, for the working classes and labourers to increase their substance by investing their savings in the purchase of real property such as this is, in a short time it will be too late, recent discoveries having proved that the whole of the country between Goulburn and Gundaroo will be the great mining districts of New South Wales, and where landed property will be most valuable. The splendid mines lately discovered at Yass will give immediate employment, it is said, to five hundred men, whilst it is confidently expected that nature has not been less bountiful to some parts of the Boroowa Estate.

LOT 2 comprises a truly magnificent homestead of 389 acres, of productive agricultural and pastoral land, with the principal curve of the river for its boundary.

No. 3 is the Central Estate, of 586 acres, with extensive frontage to the Boroowa River, undulating and productive.

No. 4 is the Intermediate Estate, containing 283 acres and 38 perches, available for small farms.

No. 5 represents a most valuable and very productive property, upon which is erected Walton's Inn, with every out-building requisite. There is also a general store, and a neat verandah cottage, with good garden well stocked with fruit trees and vines. The ground rent up to April, 1851, is £24 15s. per annum, but sub-let for £130 per annum, which rent is only for 43 acres, but the proprietor has thrown in a large portion of the most valuable part of the Estate, and it now forms a most complete and desirable Farm of 301 acres 17 perches.

The title is unexceptionable, and as the property will be sold without reference to its value, the terms will be twenty-five per cent. cash deposit, and the residue of the purchase-money disclosed at the time of the sale.

A plan of the Township, and the Estate generally, by Mr. Surveyor Armstrong, may be seen at the Mart of the Auctioneer. 8869

MONDAY, 21ST JUNE.
IMPORTANT TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE GREAT SALE OF THE BURROWA SALE.

100 ACRE FARM, NEAR SYDNEY
8 ACRE FARM, LANE COVE
BUILDING GROUND, DARLING POINT
DITTO DITTO BERRIMA

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, 21ST JUNE,
At 12 o'clock,
(Immediately after the sale of the Burrowa Estate,)

50-acre Farm, Holsworthy, near Harris's Creek, twenty-six miles from Sydney, mostly good wheat land, lightly timbered, about four acres cleared, well adapted for a dairy, being surrounded by government land, and a back run for many miles. On this is erected a substantial new built cottage, floored, shingled, glazed, &c.
50 acres adjoining the above, having on it a three-roomed slab and bark cottage, also, garden of half an acre
Darling Point road, between Mr. Smart's and Mr. Baker's properties, and commanding a splendid view of the harbour and surrounding scenery,—a corner allotment, having 185 feet to Allandale-street by 66 feet road frontage
Lane Cove River—8 acres, more or less, with water frontage, and good road communication
Berrima—½ acre town allotment.

TITLES UNEXCEPTIONABLE.
Terms at sale. 9015

TO PERSONS RESIDING ON THE PARRAMATTA AND LIVERPOOL ROADS.
FOR SALE,

15 ALLOTMENTS on the Liverpool Road, opposite the Old Pound, about half an acre each,
AND
1 ALLOTMENT at Concord, having 125ft. frontage to the Parramatta Road, and 116ft. to a side road.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction,
THIS DAY, THE 21ST OF JUNE,
At the Mart, King-street, at Twelve o'clock precisely, the above mentioned allotments of Building Land, without reserve.
Terms, cash. 9336

POSITIVELY MONDAY NEXT,
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SALE OF THE BURROWA ESTATE.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, 21ST JUNE,
at 12 o'clock,
(Immediately after the sale of the Burrowa Estate,)

One hundred head (more or less) excellent dairy cows, heifers, bullocks, and steers, now depasturing at Berrowa, without any reserve. All calves under six months will be given in. Terms—50 per cent. deposit, and remainder on delivery. 9865

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING A FIRST-RATE HOMESTEAD.
1000 ACRE FARM ON THE HUNTER.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,

A most excellent Farm on the Hunter, containing one thousand acres of the finest description of agricultural land, and described as all those one thousand acres of land most eligibly situated at the confluence of the Goulburn and Hunter Rivers, within a mile of the township of Merton, where the residence of the Protestant Bishop for the northern district of the colony has been fixed.

This estate has many miles of water frontage, and is bounded by the celebrated estate of Captain Ogilvie, and in the immediate neighbourhood is a Government Village Reserve.

So desirable a farm has never before been submitted to public competition, combining every wished for advantage, and of the richest description of soil.

Title, a Crown Grant to the Vendor.
Terms at Sale. 8968

GENUINE AND IMPORTANT STUD OF BROOD MARES,
AND VALUABLE
CURRICLE, CABRIOLET, BRITZKA, AND CAB HORSES, &c.,
To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY MR. STUBBS,
At the New Cattle Market,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 25TH DAY OF JUNE, 1847,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

MR. STUBBS most respectfully announces, that he will sell by public auction, by order of Mr. Guise,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, 25TH JUNE,

50 Most valuable Brood Mares, Fillies, and Colts. Full particulars will be given at the sale.

Terms—Cash.
THE WHOLE WITHOUT RESERVE.
☞ Of the Whisker, Stride, and Clydesdale Breeds. 9834

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
LOT 1.—A VALUABLE ESTATE OF 1280 ACRES.
LOT 2.—A VALUABLE ESTATE OF 923 ACRES,
AT REDBANK, RIVER HASTINGS, PORT MACQUARIE.
THE WELL-KNOWN AND HIGHLY IMPROVED PROPERTY OF MR. WILLIAM PENDRAY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, absolutely and without reserve, at the Mart, King-street,

ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JULY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
TWO MOST VALUABLE ESTATES AT PORT MACQUARIE,

The legal descriptions of which are, viz.:—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 1280 acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Macquarie, at Red Bank, in the territory of New South Wales, adjoining on the west by the land of Matthew Mitchell; and bounded on the east by a line north two hundred and eighty chains (commencing at the River Hastings); on the north by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line south one hundred and twenty-six chains to the River Hastings; and on the south by that River, being the land promised to Edward Waterton, &c., &c.

SECOND.—All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 923 acres, more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Macquarie, in the said colony, bounded by a continuation of the Northern Boundary of Mr. Ackroyd's 1000 acres; on the east by Mr. Ackroyd's 1000 acres; on the south by the River Hastings; on the west by John Terry Hughes's 801 acres, &c.

For further particulars, title, &c., parties are respectfully referred to Gilbert Wright, Esq., Solicitor, King-street.

Terms at sale. 9630

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
A VALUABLE HERD OF CATTLE BY MR. STUBBS.

150 Cows	W P	As per muster the 19th February, 1846, together with all their increase since that period.
150 Bullocks	W P	
68 Steers	W.P	
68 Heifers	W.P	
66 Calves	W.P	

MR. STUBBS is instructed, by order of the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON FRIDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JULY,
At twelve o'clock precisely,

The whole of the above valuable Herd of Horned Cattle, now depasturing under the superintendence of Mr. Fraser, at
GREEN BOURNE, PORT MACQUARIE.

And all the increase and produce of the said Cows and Heifers, since the 19th February, 1846. Terms—Cash. 9645

UNRESERVED SALE OF
A VALUABLE STUD OF HORSES.,
BRED BY W. GUISE, ESQ., OF BYWONG, SOUTH COUNTRY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market, in a few days, due notice of which will be given

87 Head of Horses, comprising
Excellent brood mares
Superior colts and fillies.
Terms at sale. 9355

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. S. LYONS,
At the Commissariat Stores,
THIS DAY, 21ST JUNE,
At 10 o'clock,

On account of the Commissariat, the undermentioned Old Stores, &c.:—
Biscuit, flour, Scotch barley, oatmeal, bags
Office furniture, consisting of—tables, chairs, presses, desks, &c.
Also,
Four horses. 9867

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,
ON WEDNESDAY, 22ND JUNE.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MICHAEL GANNON.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
With consent of the Mortgagee.
MOST VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES.
TWO STONE BUILT HOUSES, AND ONE WEATHER-BOARDED VERANDAH COTTAGE, IN KENT-STREET AND WINDMILL-STREET.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES, EITHER IN ONE LOT OR DIVIDED.

No. 1.
ONE TWO-STORIED STONE BUILT HOUSE,
Containing five rooms and attached kitchen, 36 feet frontage to Windmill-street, with a depth of 40 feet, with back entrance,
Lot 2.
A LARGE TWO-STORIED STONE-BUILT HOUSE,
Corner of Windmill-street and Kent-street North, known formerly as the "Napoleon Inn," and at present as a butcher's Shop, in full trade.

These premises have
A frontage of 45 feet to Windmill-street, and a frontage of 42 feet 10 inches to Kent-street North; and contain eleven rooms, including extensive cellarage and kitchen.

☞ The above houses command a beautiful view of the Harbour, from which they, on account of their situation, can never be shut out.

No. 3.
A WEATHER BOARDED VERANDAH COTTAGE,
Having a frontage of 40 feet to Kent-street, by a depth of 80 feet, and containing four rooms, detached kitchen, large shed and yard.

*** The above properties, on account of their favourable situation, require no further recommendation from the Auctioneer, than merely to point out that Lots 1, 2, and 3, are in the direct vicinity of the wharfs of Messrs. Moore, Towns, Deloitte, and Buchanan and Co., and therefore enjoy the advantage of the profitable traffic daily increasing in this improving neighbourhood.

Plans on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale. 5968

1ST JULY.
20 VALUABLE SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS, AT LAING'S CLEAR.
ON THE ENMORE ROAD, NEWTOWN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. S. LYONS,
At his Mart, on
THURSDAY, 1ST JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

THESE ALLOTMENTS are situated at a convenient distance from the City, on the "Enmore Road," each containing
2 ROODS 33 PERCHES,
And having a frontage of 66 feet, by a depth of about 492 feet. They lie between Jones's and Fotheringham's properties, about a mile distant from the line of road, on which the Newtown omnibus travels, and not more than four miles from Sydney.

They offer a very eligible site for the erection of Cottages, which the speculator and builder will do well to secure the advantage of, as allotments of such liberal dimensions near town are not now often to be met with.

☞ A plan on view at the Mart.

*** Terms extremely liberal—will be made known at time of sale. 9644

MONDAY, 5TH JULY.
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST CLASS CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
WITH VALUABLE PREMISES,

Known as the "Swan with two Necks," at the south-east corner of George and Park streets, occupied by Mr. Edward Hancock, and having a very extensive frontage to the latter street, in which it extends to the Premises occupied by Mr. D. Hill, in Pitt street.

MR. LYONS
Will sell by public auction, on the Premises,
ON MONDAY, 5TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

THIS HIGHLY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, in FOUR LOTS, according to a plan executed by Mr. C. E. Langley, which is on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer, and agreeably to instructions received from Mr. J. N. Brown and Mr. John Holt, Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Joseph Noble, namely:—

LOT 1.
These excellent old-established Business Premises, "THE SWAN WITH TWO NECKS," in the occupation of Mr. Edward Hancock, and in full trade, having a frontage to
GEORGE-STREET
of 33 feet 4 inches, adjoining Mr. Cooper's premises, and to
PARK-STREET
of 80 feet 6 inches. The House contains Tap and Tap Room, Hall, Parlour, and Breakfast Room on the ground floor, with Cellar.

The rooms up stairs consist of four spacious bed-rooms, and a
BALL ROOM.

The outbuildings, which adjoin the above in the rear, consist of a pantry, large kitchen, with oven, a store and stabling, &c.

LOT 2.
Has a frontage of 20 feet to PARK-STREET, by a depth of 35 feet 4 inches on the west, and 33 feet 7 inches on the east side.

LOT 3.
Has a frontage of 20 feet to PARK-STREET, by a depth of 33 feet 7 inches on the west, and 33 feet 1 inch on the east side.

LOT 4.
Has a frontage of 20 feet to PARK-STREET, by a depth of 33 feet 1 inch on the west, and about 32 feet 3 inches on the east side.

*** The depth of these lots, as above stated, is subject to a deduction of about 6 feet 10 inches, if taken from the building line in Park-street.

☞ The position of this property is admirable, being nearly in the centre of the City, and consequently in the immediate vicinity of the Police Office and the Markets in George-street, whilst the Park-street portion is in direct line with William-street, the great outlet to Woolloomooloo, Rushcutter's Bay, &c. These advantages would alone warrant the Auctioneer in recommending it as a first-rate purchase to parties desirous of investing money to a profit. But in addition to these attractions, when it is remembered that George-street is the principal thoroughfare of the City, and commands the whole of the extensive communication with the interior, it will be obvious to every one that this is a property of the highest order, and of very considerable VALUE.

Terms at sale. 8661

ACKERMANN'S PRINTS.
JUST LANDED.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
MR. MORT

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street.
To-MORROW, 22ND JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,

One case Ackermann's Prints, Whale Fishery, Panoramic Views of London, Falls of Niagara, Female Equestrians, Public Buildings, Don Quixote, Fox Hunters, Scenes on the Road to Epsom, Coursing, Steeple Chases, St. Alban's Grand Steeple Chase, Swiss Cottages, Coaching Accidents.

&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9869

TWO DAYS' SALE OF BOOKS.
THEOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, 21ST AND 22ND JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

A CHOICE collection of elegant bound and valuable works, consisting of Burke's Works, Magna Charta, Switzerland, beautifully illustrated; Wade's British History, Demosthenes, Boswell's Life of Johnson, Cracks of the Day, Burns's Works, Byron's Works, Robertson's Works, Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Lamb's Works, Spenser's Works, Arabian Nights, illustrated; Butler's Hudibras, Martin's British Colonies, Alison's History of the French Revolution, 10 vols.; Shakspere, 8 vols.; Life of Gellert, Potter's Grecian Antiquities, Montgomery's Works, Encyclopædia Britannica, with supplement; Wordsley's Greece Christmas Carol, Heeren's Asia, Africa, Europe; New Monthly Magazine, Foreign Quarterly Review, Campbell's Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, Moore's Poetical Works, Byron's, Works, Italian Poets, Sporting Architecture' Chesterfield's Lectures, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Arthur O'Leary, Grace Darling, Yarrell's British Fishes, Birds, and Reptiles, Roget's Animal and Vegetable Physiology, Bell's British Quadrupeds, Newman's History of Insects, Murray's Chemistry, Anderson's Scientific Recreations, Whewell's History of Inductive Science, History of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and Public Schools, 5 vols., 4to, russia, beautifully coloured plate; Whewell's Astronomy and General Physics, Doddridge's Family Expositor, British Magazine, Turner's History of the World, Archbishop Tillotson's Works, 10 vols.; Summer's Records of Creation, 2 vols.; Summer's Sermons, Summer's Exposition of St. Matthew, St. John, Acts of the Apostles; Bishop Andrew's Sermons, 4 vols.; Wordsworth's Christian Institute, Burnet's History of the Reformation, Warburton's Divine Legation, Owen on the Hebrews, Gilbert on the 39 Articles, Cecil's Works, Tomlin's Christian Theology, Translation of the Prophets, by Lowth, 5 vols.; Reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Paley's Evidence and Natural Philosophy, Bishop Hall's Contemplations, 5 vols., Encyclopædia Metropolitana, 49 vols.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.

Terms at sale. 9866

MAHOGANY SEMI-COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
NEW MUSIC, POPULAR SONGS, WALTZES, QUADRILLES, POLKAS,
FROM
R. COCKS AND CO., LONDON,
Only just Landed.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THE 22ND JUNE,
At 11 o'clock,

A ROSEWOOD semi-cottage Pianoforte, a sweet toned instrument, quite new
1 Case new and popular Music, songs, waltzes, quadrilles, Polkas, musical works, Bijou, 1847; Book of Beauty, 1847, beautifully illustrated; Carpenter's Border Ballads; Handel's Songs, arranged by Calcott; Johnson's Psalmist; Beauties of Sacred Harmony; Taylor's Glees; Mozart's celebrated Operas, complete.
1 Case Roman violin strings.

Terms at sale. 9870

163 HEAD CHOICE CATTLE.
DELIVERABLE AT BRAIDWOOD, BUNGADORE, BUNGONIA, OR CAMDEN.

☞ *All well bred and warranted quiet, being either milkers or milkers' calves, therefore admirably adapted for dairy purposes, or shipment.*

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,

THE Following Lot of CATTLE, viz.:—
35 Cows and heifers, some with young calves, others heavy in calf, three-fourths of which are young cattle
15 Bullocks and steers, over three years
54 Heifers, rising three and under
55 Steers, rising three and under
4 Young bulls
} * All over twelve months, except above twelve.

163 Head, more or less.

Terms—Cash. 9877

COTTAGES AND LAND IN CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,

A PLOT OF LAND, situate at the corner of Crown-street and Lansdowne-street, having 83 feet 4 inches of frontage to the latter-street, and 33 feet to Crown-street, and adjoining Phillipps's cottage.

TOGETHER WITH
The following tenements erected thereon, viz.:—
Two weather-boarded houses, each having two rooms and kitchen, both of which are fenced round with a good paling fence.
A stone building, suitable for conversion into a third dwelling, leaving ample room for a fourth cottage.
There is also a well of water on the premises.

The two cottages let readily at from five to seven shillings per week, and have both good tenants.

☞ Intending purchasers will please bear in mind that Crown-street is now being put into thorough repair by the Corporation, and being so close to Sydney, and in the populous neighbourhood of the New Barracks, it cannot fail to prove a remunerative and improving purchase.

Terms at sale. 9875

THE BARQUE "CAERNARVON."
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES, UNDER POWER OF SALE.
MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THURSDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT,
At twelve o'clock,

THE teak-built barque *Caernarvon*, burthen per register 222 tons, with all her sails, standing and running rigging, anchors, cables, &c., &c.

☞ This vessel when last surveyed was pronounced to be in first-rate order, and fit for any service. She sails well and carries a large cargo for her tonnage; and presents a first-rate opportunity to parties requiring a vessel for whaling purposes, the Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, or South Australian trade, for the sugar ports, for Great Britain (for which latter place she would command immediate freight at very high rates), or for any part of the world.

A list of the stores, &c., that will accompany the vessel, can be seen on application at the office of the Auctioneer. The whaling gear, as well as other general stores belonging to the vessel, will be sold on an early day, of which intimation and full particulars will be given.

Terms at sale. 9878

VILLA ALLOTMENTS
IN THE BEAUTIFUL NEIGHBOURHOOD OF DARLINGHURST.

☞ Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery about this charming property, whilst its elevated position renders it extremely healthful.

The allotments, as will be seen below, are of a size sufficiently large to admit of a comfortable family residence being put upon them, and also allow for a good sized garden in the front and rear; and whilst they are so near the city as to be within a few minutes' walk of it, they are just far enough from it to be beyond the regulations of the Building Act.

MR. MORT

HAS the pleasure to announce to the residents of Sydney and its neighbourhood, as well as to those in the interior, desirous of having a residence near the metropolis, or wishful to make a profitable investment, that he is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,
THIRTEEN EXTENSIVE SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, VIZ.,

LOT 1. A lovely spot for a cottage site—being beautifully situated at the turn of the road to Glenmore and opposite to the picturesque lodge and grounds of Engehurst, belonging to Mrs Hely. Its extent is about 28½ perches.

LOT 2. Enjoys nearly the same privileges of position as Lot 1, which it adjoins. It is the allotment next to the cottage residence and grounds of H. G. M'Carthy, Esq. It contains 34½ perches.

LOTS 3 AND 4. Are contiguous to Lot 1 and 2, having frontages to the Glenmore Road, opposite to the grounds attached to that much admired residence known as "Flinton." They are each about a quarter of an acre.

LOTS 5, 6, 7,
Vary in size from a little *under* to a little *over* a quarter of an acre each, fronting the charming property of T. W. Cape, Esq., and the "Flinton" estate, but nearer to the approach towards the new Military Barracks and Sydney. No pen can describe the beauty of the scene which presents itself from these allotments, as well as from that numbered on the plan as

LOT 8.
And having the same frontage, but with a side frontage also to a most beautiful road leading down to Mr. West's property, Rushcutter's Bay.

This land, measuring one rood four and a half perches, has upon it a good sized weather-boarded cottage.

The whole of the allotment is first-rate garden ground.

LOTS 9, 10, 11, AND 12,
Are at the rear of the allotments just described, and are each
ONE ROOD THREE PERCHES
in extent.

They all command the most delightful prospect, immediately overlooking the New South Head Road and Bridge, with Rushcutter's Bay and the North Shore beyond, and embracing on the eastern and western sides scenery not more varied than beautiful. Lot 9 has the side road leading to Mr. West's above described, and Lot 12 has also a side frontage to a reserved road.

LOT 13,
Is undoubtedly one of the most lovely and fairy-like places to be met with in all the beautiful environs of the City, whilst its extent (*being upwards of two acres*) will enable the purchaser not only to erect a residence worthy of the site, but will also allow full extent for pleasure grounds and garden, nature requiring but little help at the hands of art to make the spot a very *el dorado*.

It is approached by the picturesque road above alluded to, enjoying all the advantages of view already described, with the most perfect privacy and retirement, whilst its immediate vicinity to the city points it out as the place of all others for the residence of any one wishful to enjoy the charms and healthfulness of the country for his family and himself, at a distance of only a few minutes' walk of his counting house.

A plan is on view at Mr Mort's Rooms; the terms will be liberal, and the title is unexceptionable. 9876

ALBION HOUSE,
SITUATED AT MILLER'S POINT, TOGETHER WITH
THE EXTENSIVE PLOT OF LAND
IN THE FRONT AND REAR, HAVING A FRONTAGE OF EIGHTY FEET, MORE OR LESS, BY A DEPTH OF CONSIDERABLY UPWARDS OF 200 FEET, ABUTTING ON DUKE'S WHARF.
IN ONE LOT.

TERMS—*Fifteen per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, ten per cent. by a bill at three months, and the residue to remain on mortgage of the property for five years at seven and a half per cent. per annum.*

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to submit to public sale,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT,
At 12 o'clock,

THAT large and commodious City Residence, known as
ALBION HOUSE,
occupying an elevated and healthful position, and commanding highly beautiful and extensive views of the Harbour, Parramatta River, North Shore, &c., and only a few minutes' walk from the very centre of the city, whilst it enjoys immediate access to all the wharfs in Darling Harbour, Cockle Bay, &c.

This splendid property is admirably adapted for the residence of a large family, a school, or for a fashionable boarding-house, whilst the large quantity of land attached may either be continued as garden ground, or more profitably occupied by the erection of stores or dwellings thereon, which could not fail to yield a profitable return.

Merchants, capitalists, and others, are invited to watch the sale of this property, its early neighbourhood, yet close vicinity to the busiest parts of the city, pointing it out as highly convenient for business purposes, without any sacrifice of health or comfort.

☞ A ground plan of the property may be seen at the Rooms, and the house may be viewed on application to the auctioneer. 9872

THE DARLING DOWNS.
1000 FINE WOOLLED EWES,
TOGETHER WITH
RIGHT TO A MOST SUPERIOR RUN,
CAPABLE OF CARRYING
10,000 TO 12,000 SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH JUNE,
At twelve o'clock,

ONE THOUSAND fine woolled and well-bred Ewes, of ages, principally in lamb, which are
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED,
TOGETHER WITH
A HIGHLY VALUABLE STATION,
known as "Strathallandale," or the Western Creek Run, being part of the "Yandilla" Run, the licensed station of the Messrs. Gore, situate in the splendid and highly favoured district of
THE DARLING DOWNS.

This most valuable run is abundantly watered and grassed, composed of well grassed and sound open country, where at least 3000 sheep may run in a flock, and is capable of depasturing in all seasons from
10,000 TO 12,000 HEAD.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling of eight rooms, with detached kitchen, five shepherds' huts, temporary woolshed, and hurdles, &c., &c.

The station is 50 miles from the Government township of Drayton, 120 miles from Limestone, the head of navigation, and 150 from Brisbane.

Terms at sale.

☞ This is a first-rate chance for parties wanting a large station in so splendid a district, and ought not to be lost. 9871

THE UNSURPASSED DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY.
3550 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,
All of which are
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED,
Together with
A MOST VALUABLE RUN, WHICH WILL CARRY IN ALL SEASONS
10,000 TO 12,000 SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, THE 13TH JULY,
At twelve o'clock,

THE following fine-woolled SHEEP, viz.:—
1000 maiden ewes
500 3-year-old ditto
500 4 ditto ditto
500 full-mouthed ditto
500 2 year-old wethers
500 3 ditto ditto
50 pure Saxon rams
} In lamb, and to lamb in September.

3550 head, more or less.

The above sheep are all sound and healthy, and their wool ranks amongst the choicest produced in the colony, and has always realised the highest averages in the London market, as can be shown by account sales, and the London brokers' reports for some years past.

THE BEAUTIFUL STATION
On which these sheep are running, (and the right to which will be given in) is well watered, and in all respects a superior run, being situated near the Baramba Creek, in the northern district of Moreton Bay, and fully capable of depasturing in all seasons
10,000 TO 12,000 HEAD OF SHEEP;
the country being fine and open, and where 1500 sheep can be easily superintended by one shepherd, and distant only about sixty miles from a shipping port.

Terms at sale. 9868

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

IN the Intestate Estate of WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Esq., of Koreelah, near Moreton Bay, deceased.

LOT 1.
700 head of well-bred cattle, with right to the splendid station known as Koreelah.

LOT 2.
3536 FIRST-RATE SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH JULY,
At 12 o'clock,
LOT 1.
SEVEN HUNDRED HEAD, more or less, of choice and well-bred cattle, now depasturing on the splendid station known as
KOREELAH,

The particulars of which are hereunto annexed, viz.:—

The station of Koreelah is seventy miles from Limestone or Ipswich, near Moreton Bay, and is fourteen miles east of Messrs. Walker and George Leslie's cattle station on Canning Downs, and is one of the best watered stations in those parts, being